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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

The Great Wigwam.

It seems that the Mayor has resolved that the Wigwam shall be torn down. Nothing can appease his malice, but down it must come. A personal spite against some of the Committee, and a grudge against the building itself, because erected without his aid, and despite his open opposition, are reasons sufficient with him, why the great structure shall be sacrificed, and the public the losers of the same. Nobody wants it for a private enterprise, nobody could realize a penny from it—but it is desired and needed for general public uses on mass occasions, just as it stands.

The only reason why it cannot remain, is because of a petty spite of the Mayor, and from present promise all that is left for the committee to do is to tear it down and sell the materials for a small outstanding debt of a few hundreds, saving the building from the forfeit, or falling into the hands of the city. What are our aldermen thinking of, who allow the malice of one man to throw away a building that cost nearly six thousand dollars, that never will be replaced! There is nothing partizan in in it. The use that created it has passed, and the structure might stand for years for the general purposes of great gatherings, Fairs, Festivals, at a mere nominal expense. Nobody wants it torn down but the Mayor. Is he to be gratified in a spite so costly to the public?

SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL,
At Springfield, Nov. 20th.

[We publish the speech of Judge Trumbull made in Springfield on Tuesday night, on the occasion of the Republican jubilee described in yesterday's Tribune. The speech is more particularly important at the present juncture of national affairs, as it is presumed to speak the sentiments of the President elect. It is short and to the point.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Fellow Citizens: It is meet that Republicans should make merry and be glad; for the spirit of liberty, which, with our rulers was dead, is alive again; and the Constitution, ordained to secure its blessings, which was lost sight of, is found. In view of the recent political triumphs Illinois Republicans have especial reason for congratulation. In common with their political brethren throughout the Union, they rejoice in the general result, which secures to the country a Republican President, who, we trust and believe, is to bring back the government to the policy of the fathers, and thereby restore the fraternal feeling which existed between the different sections of the country in the purer and better days of the Republic. In addition, they have elected the entire Republican State ticket, and have the satisfaction of having secured a Republican Legislature, and thereby a Republican United States Senator, and the power to enact the necessary laws to prevent illegal voting, and to give to every part of the State, according to population, its proportionate share in the legislation of the State. And more than this, we Illinoisans have especial reason to rejoice in the fact that the standard bearer in this great political contest, who has led the Republican hosts to victory, is our own fellow citizen the pure, incorruptible, patriotic and talented Lincoln, than whom the Constitution in all its parts, has not a more faithful supporter, nor the Union an abler defender.

But while we rejoice over a victory so complete, let it not be by way of triumph over political opponents, for we are all, by whatever name called, brethren of a common country, and interested alike in so guiding the ship of State through the boisterous waves of these tempestuous times, as to bring it to a haven of peace and safety: rather let us rejoice over the success of the principles we advocate, the maintenance of which we believe essential to the preservation of our free institutions and the perpetuity of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate, will neither belong to that or any other party.—When inaugurated, he will be the President of the country and the whole country, and I doubt not, will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote, against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority.

While they, by whose votes he has been designated as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, will expect him to maintain and carry forward the principles on which he was elected, they know that in doing so, no encroachments will be made on the reserved rights of any of the States. They know that the Federal Government is one of delegated powers, that it can do nothing except the authority for the act can be found in the instrument which created it, and that all powers not conferred are reserved to the States or the people of the States. Hence, when their political opponents have charged them with abolitionism, or attributed to them a desire to interfere with slavery in the States, or some fanatic has insisted they ought to do so, the reply has invariably been, that the people who made the Federal Government did not think proper to confer on it such authority; and it has, therefore, no more right to meddle with slavery in a State, than it has to interfere with serfdom in Russia, nor are the people o. the non-slaveholding States in any way responsible for slavery in the States which tolerate it, because, as to that question, they are as foreign to each other as independent governments.

I have labored in and for the Republican organization with entire confidence that whenever it should be in power, each and all of the States would be left in as complete control of their own affairs respectively, and at as perfect liberty to choose and employ their own means of protecting property, and, reserving peace and order within their respective limits, as they have ever been under any Administration. Those who have voted for Mr. Lincoln have expected and still expect this, and they would not have voted for him had they expected otherwise. I regard it as extremely fortunate for the peace of the whole country that this point, upon which the Republicans have been so long and so persistently misrepresented, is now to be brought to a practical test and placed beyond the possibility of doubt. It should be a matter of rejoicing to all true Republicans, that they will now have an opportunity of demonstrating to their political adversaries and to the world, that they are not for interfering with the domestic institutions of any of the States, nor the advocates of negro equality or amalgamation, with which political demagogues have so often charged them. When this is shown, a reaction will assuredly take place in favor of Republicanism, the Southern mind even will be satisfied, the rights of Northern men will be respected, and the fraternal feeling existing in olden times, when men from all parts of the country went forth together to battle for a common cause, against a common enemy, will be restored.

Disunionists, *per se*, of whom, unfortunately, there have been a few in the country for some years, understand this, and are now in hot haste to get out of the Union, precisely because they perceive they cannot much longer maintain an apprehension among the Southern people that their homes and firesides and lives are to be endangered by the action of the Federal Government. With such, "*Now or never*" is the maxim. Hence, they seek to inflame the public mind by misrepresenting the objects and purposes of the Republican party, with the hope of precipitating some of the Southern States into a position from which they cannot, without dishonor, afterwards recede, well knowing, if they delay till after the new Administration is inaugurated and tested, it will furnish no cause for their complaints. Secession is an impracticability, or rather an impossibility. The Constitution provides no way by which a State may withdraw from the Union—no way for the dissolution of the Government it creates. The General Government interferes but little with the individual rights of the citizen, except for protection. It is chiefly felt in its benefits and its blessings, not in its exactions. If every Federal officer in South Carolina were to resign, their offices remain vacant, and its Legislature declare the State out of the Union, it would all amount to little except to inconvenience the people of that State, so long as the State did not interfere with the collection of the revenue on the seaboard. The people in other portions of the Union would not be in the least incommoded. What is the South Carolina army to do when raised? Whom is it to fight? Manifestly, if it commences a war on the U. S. officers engaged in collecting the revenue, it becomes the aggressor.

This would be revolution and making war without a cause, for South Carolina makes no complaint against the present revenue laws. Is she prepared for this? To become the aggressor? The only use I can see for her minute men is that they will enable the people more readily to suppress any uprisings in their midst, which their misrepresentations of purposes may have encouraged. She complains that the fugitive slave law is not executed in some of the States. This, if true, the whole country knows to be a sham so far as South Carolina is concerned. She is so situated that no slave can escape from her limits into free States. However much cause the border Slave States may have to complain of the escape of their negroes into the free States, it is clear that South Carolina can have no such complaint. In her resolves, she professes to be preparing to defend herself against encroachments on her rights. Let her adhere to this policy, and not attempt to dictate to other States what they shall do, and no collision will occur, for no encroachments will be made.

The disunion feeling in the South is doubtless greatly exaggerated. A sort of terrorism seems to prevail in some places, which for the time appears to have crushed out any manifestation of Union sentiment; but as the causes for this excitement are all imaginary, the election of a Republican President, in the constitutional mode, certainly affording no excuse for it, it is reasonable to suppose that a reaction will soon take place among the Southern people themselves which will overthrow the disunionists at home.

It is a great mistake to class the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge as disunionists. Some few of them may be, but Mr. Breckinridge himself and his supporters as a class are, I doubt not, as sincerely attached to the Union as many of those who, for political purposes during the recent excited contest, sought to fasten upon them the stigma of disunion.

Should the conservative and Union men in any particular locality be unable to cope with their adversaries, and South Carolina or any other State, under the lead of nullifiers and disunionists, who have for years been seeking a pretext for breaking up the government, plunge into rebellion, and, without cause, assail by force of arms the constitutional authorities of the Union, there will be but one sentiment among the great mass of the people of all parties and in all parts of the country, and that will be, that "The Union, it must and shall be preserved," and woe to the traitors who are marshaled against it.

Should any Republican inquire what has been gained by the triumph of Republicanism, I answer, much. We have gained a decision of the people in favor of a Pacific Railroad, a Homestead policy, a judicious Tariff, the admission into the Union of Kansas as a free State, a reform in the financial department of the government, and more important than all, the verdict of the people, the source of power, and from whose decision there is no appeal, that the Constitution is not a slavery-extending instrument. No more Dred Scott decisions will now be made. Freemen both of the North and the South will hereafter be protected in all their constitutional rights. The policy of the government, as of old, will now set in favor of freedom, and not for the supremacy of slavery, as has been the case for the last six years. Freedom will henceforth be the law of the territories, because the people in their majesty have so decided, and neither courts nor Congresses will be able to thwart their will.

When full effect shall have been given to all these great measures of the Republican party, and the prejudices engendered against it in the minds of many by the artful appeals of demagogues who have misrepresented its objects, shall have been removed by actual knowledge of its acts, we may expect the bitterness of party spirit to subside, the cry of disunion to be hushed, and the principles of Republicanism to become the permanent policy of the government, under which it will flourish and prosper, as I trust, forever.

MR. LINCOLN AT BLOOMINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BLOOMINGTON, Nov. 21, 1860.

Mr. Lincoln passed through this city on his way north to-day. At the depot here a very large crowd awaited his arrival, and, after many calls he made his appearance and spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens of Bloomington and McLean County:—I am glad to meet you after a longer separation than has been common between you and me. I thank you for the good report you made of the election in old McLean. The people of the country have again fixed up their affairs for a constitutional period of time. By the way, I think very much of the people as an old friend said he thought of woman. He said when he lost his first wife, who had been a great help to him in his business, he thought he was ruined, that he could never find another to fill her place. At length, however, he married another, who he found did quite as well as the first, and that his opinion now was that any woman would do well who was well done by. So I think of the whole people of this nation: they will ever do well if well done by. We will try to do well by them in all parts of the country, North and South, with entire confidence that all will be well with all of us.

The Burch Divorce Case.

THIRD DAY OF THE TRIEL.
THE EVIDENCE CONTINUED.
Deposition of Carlile Boyd.
INSURANCE AND ASSURANCE.
Highly Interesting Correspondence.
BOYD'S LETTERS TO MRS. BURCH.
DEPOSITION OF MR. BURCH'S GARDNER.
Further Depositions of Mr. Burch's Domestics and Visitors.

Isaac H. Burch vs. Mary W. Burch. } Du Page Circuit Court, In Chancery.
HON. JESSE O. NORTON, Presiding.

[From our Own Reporter.]
NAPERVILLE, Wednesday Nov. 21.

MORNING SESSION.

DEPOSITION OF CARLILE BOYD.

My name is Carlile Boyd; my age is thirty-one years; I reside in Chicago; I am an insurance agent; I know the parties to this suit; have known them since 1856; I knew the defendant, Mrs. Burch, in the fall of 1859; I was then in the habit of visiting Mrs. B.'s house; I commenced visiting the house in 1856, and continued to do so till January, 1860, when my visits ceased; I visited the house prior to the fall of 1859, not more than half a dozen times a year; I won't be positive as to that; in the fall of '59 I visited the house very frequently; I don't know as I can give the number of visits during part of the time; I went as frequent as three times a week; sometimes not more than once or twice, and sometimes perhaps oftener than three times a week; my visits were principally made to Mrs. Burch; my time was usually spent with Mrs. B., other people being present; perhaps I was alone with Mrs. B. during this period half a dozen times; it might be more; we were accustomed to be in the library, the parlor, and perhaps in the dining-room; we were not alone together more than five or ten minutes at a time, probably on three or four occasions from a quarter to half an hour, and one occasion three-fourths of an hour or an hour; these interviews were almost always in the day time, not more than once or twice in the evening.

I think Mr. B. was generally absent; these visits were made at the invitation of Mrs. B., sometimes written and sometimes verbal; sometimes I got them through the Post Office; one was left at my house by a servant; twice they were left at my office during my absence, by whom I do not know; the verbal invitations were given me by Mrs. B.; during the fall of 1859 I frequently met Mrs. Burch on the street, and I think on four occasions at parties at different places; I met her at my mother's house two or three times, and I recollect of meeting her one day when she was visiting Mrs. Stuart at her house; I know a Mr. Magie that lives in Chicago, on Ohio street, between Cass and Wolcott; I do not know a person by the name of King in this city on the North Side; I met Mrs. Burch at other places than her own house; I was alone with her only once; this was at the house of A. H. Burley at a party; we sat on the stairs together for perhaps a quarter of an hour; this was in the latter part of October, 1859; the parties where I met her were at A. H. Burley's in Oct., 1859, at David Stuart's, at my mother's on the last day of October, and at Mr. Magie's on Thanksgiving day, and on one occasion at the house of Isaac Burrill.

I met Mrs. Burch by previous appointment on the street frequently; met her perhaps twelve or fifteen times on the street; the places were on Michigan avenue and Washington street, between Clark street and the avenue, and on her way to or from the Sunday School on Michigan street; these latter were the most frequent occasions; one or both of her nieces were generally present at those meetings; the object was merely to walk together; on one of these occasions her niece and my brother and myself drove with Mrs. Burch from Lake street to the North Side, then down the avenue to Burch's house; never have walked with her alone except in the day time; during the fall of 1859 and fore part of the winter of 1860 our relations were those of intimacy, I suppose; she has told me that her feelings were those of regard and esteem; she has made statements to me which I understood to mean more than esteem, and I interpreted what she has said to me to express warmer feelings; she has spoken to me about loving me; she has told me that she had affections for me, but I may have interpreted to mean more than she intended by saying so; we walked arm in arm; I have kissed her at differn times and had my arms around her waist; she gave me a few trivial presents; a smoking-cap was one, and a ring was the only other thing; I think that is the extent of the familiarity and tokens of affection between us; she has kissed me; it occurred more than once; I have had my arm around her waist more than once; these familiarities occurred at her house; no others present; she rested on my knee on one or two occasions, only for a few moments; I had a book and a handkerchief which belonged to her; the handkerchief was given to me when I had none of my own in my pocket; she had the ring made for me, and gave it to me in the street, about Christmas; the smoking-cap was made by Mrs. Burch.

I think the commencement of our written correspondence was in November, 1859. It continued to the early part of January, 1860. Received letters twelve or fifteen times in all. I replied to about half the number. She wrote to me in the first place. I have burned the letters; Mrs. B. requested that I should; she did not want that any letters of hers to me should be seen. I requested her to burn mine, because I thought it would be injurious to her to have my letters found. The subjects of correspondence were various. The first letter I received was in November, 1859; it was handed to me by her. In that letter she requested me to write to her. She requested me next time I saw her to have a letter for her. The subject of the next letter that I wrote was that I thought a correspondence would prove injurious to Mrs. B.; that I should not wish to do so if it would result in injury to her, and I suppose I expressed the pleasure I should have in corresponding with her, but for the injury that might result to her from it. The next letter was received a few days after. I think she expressed an approval of the views of my letter. She wrote to me, notwithstanding this, and wished me to write to her. Why, I cannot explain. Her letters usually commenced without any form of address. The only one I received was "*Mon Ami.*" The letters were written in English. My letters commenced without any form of address. I think mine sometimes commenced with "*Ma Chere.*" I may have used "Dearest." She expressed her affection for me both orally and by letter. I think she spoke only once on the subject of leaving her husband. I think she once stated that she was sometimes half inclined, if it were not for her children, to leave him. We were sitting in her parlor at the time; no one else was present. It was an evening in November, 1859. I think the only reason she stated was that her husband didn't now make as great a pet of her as he used to do.

I called at Mr. Burch's house at times when he was not likely to be there, but took no pains to conceal any interviews. One day during the forenoon, while I was visiting there, Mrs. Burch mentioned either that Mr. Burch was going out to ride or coming back to get his horse, and she went out to see either if he had gone or if he had come back to get his horse. She may have sent a servant on this occasion to ascertain whether he was gone. My impression is that she said she had sent one. I suppose the reason to be that Mr. Burch might have considered my visiting there during the morning either strange or objectionable. Mrs. Burch has said to me that I must not visit there too frequently, as Mr. Burch did not or might not like it. I was not aware that he had made any objection to my visits, but did suppose that Mr. Burch might have objected to the frequency of my visits, if he had been aware of it. I visited them at the invitation of Mrs. Burch. I never had expressed any desire to have interviews unknown to him. I know of no reason why she wished me to visit except the desire of my society. She expressed a desire to have me there. I knew that Mr. Burch was not likely to be there during the forenoon, but I had no means of knowing whether he was or not.

On one evening I called, knowing that Mr. B. would be absent. On that day I met Mrs. B. and she told me they were all invited out, but didn't know that they would go. She thought she, at any rate, would not go. I stated that I had been there not long before, and that my visits would be too frequent, but if they were not at home and I called there, that I then should not call there soon again. Mrs. B. said she thought she would not go; that I might call, at any rate, and inquire. I might ask for a book that she would have for me. I objected to doing that. She then stated that if she did not go, she would leave a light in one of the rooms up stairs, so that if it were burning I should call. This conversation occurred at the door of T. B. Carter's dry goods store. There was no one present to hear this, except Mrs. B. The light was to be left burning in the north front room of the house, over the parlor. I went there that night; the light was burning; went in; saw one of the servants and Mrs. Burch. Stayed there about an hour in company with Mrs. B. in the parlor; we sat in the front parlor, and the door leading to the hall was open. There was no business transacted.

At Mr. Burley's party, when I first spoke to her, she said she thought I was not going to speak to her when I first came in, and that she would not have come but that she expected to meet me. On different occasions, when I have been visiting there, she has invited me to go to another or adjoining room; it may have been half a dozen times; she usually saw me alone to say something or give me something; on these occasions she has squeezed and pressed my hand and pressed my foot with hers. On these occasions she has "hugged" me, as I understand "hug," and kissed me; it may have been a dozen times; never put my hand in her bosom; may have put my hand against her bosom in putting my arm around her. I never at any time received any money from Mrs. Burch, or any valuable thing except what I have mentioned. I never kissed her except at her own house. I think it did occur one evening on Wabash avenue.

I know Stuart, and have never conversed with him about this suit. I have embraced Mrs. Burch with one arm around her waist and placed the other hand on her bosom.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated January 12th, 1860, written to me by Mrs. Burch:

"My injured husband has not been unmindful of what has transpired between us, and I have confessed all to him. If I have not made a wreck of his domestic happiness for all future time, I shall have left me some slight ground of consolation. He is exasperated beyond measure, and says that you and he cannot both remain residents of Chicago, and should you remain here, it will be at your peril. You will please return to me through the Post Office, to his address, all letters and other articles you may have received from me."

To this letter I wrote a reply. Afterwards received a note from Mr. B. saying, "you villain, you have not returned everything." I wrote on the same piece of paper, "I have returned everything in my possession."—He wrote back on the same piece, "where is the ring?" I replied on the same "burned up."

On the 14th of Jan., 1860, I received another letter from Mrs. B., requesting me to send back the ring and smoking cap, stating that her husband thought I had kept them as evidence of her shame and dishonor; that I had abused her confidence; that I had enticed her from the path of duty, and requested that I should go away so that her husband might trust her again.

The following letters from Mr. Boyd to Mrs. Burch are appended to the deposition:

"MADAM;—I have to-day received your letter, and have destroyed such of your former letters as I had not already burned; also all articles received from you except a book and handkerchief, which I now return. I trust that in doing so I have fulfilled your wishes as satisfactorily as if I had returned them all. I have not one selfish regret that you should have confessed to your husband all that may have occurred between us, and am only concerned for the consequences that may result to the future happiness of yourself and him.

If I have been the cause of even temporarily alienating from your husband a part, however small, of the affection which should have been wholly his, my conscience is my more than sufficient accuser and punishment, and God knows how willingly I would bear the whole burden and blame for the consolation of knowing that your reconciliation to him might not only not result in the wreck of the domestic happiness of yourself and him, but that, having confessed your fault, which is rather mine, you might each find, he in forgiving and you in being forgiven, a still stronger tie of confidence and love.

For myself, of course, I make no excuse, attempt no apology—none would be received, nor could be of any avail toward you; however I cannot think that your husband would be less merciful than the Master whom he follows is, and who will not break the "bruised reed." Chicago has for me no attractions as a residence, containing as it does the only man on earth whom I dare not meet, and looking him in the face say, I have practiced no deceit on you, nor ever in thought done you wilful wrong. But at present I cannot change and am prepared to accept the consequences myself for my conduct, be they what they may. I can walk more lightly with the knowledge of an open enemy, than I can with the consciousness of my own deceit.

I am, Madam, your ob'dt servant,
CARLISLE BOYD.
Chicago, Jan. 12, 1860.

SECOND LETTER.
Saturday Morning.

I have this morning only received your communication, and if a thunderbolt had dropped at my feet I could not have been more amazed, confounded and shocked. That I have in word, action or thought abused your confidence, is a most foul and damnable lie. Your request that I should return to you what I have already positively stated I have destroyed, is an insult so gross that I can hardly demean myself to reply to it. I have already stated to you, and also to your husband, that I have destroyed everything received from you at your request, and if you doubt, I can only regret that from a desire to spare, if possible, your feelings, I should have destroyed instead of returning them all. If your husband doubts it, let him tell me so.

As to the cause which led to your confession to your husband, I am at the present moment in total ignorance. It rested as I supposed between you and him only. I willingly submit to the whole burden of blame. Let your own conscience decide as to how far your charge is true that I enticed you from the path of duty. My conscience accuses me of enough, and still I would willingly take your burden of misery in addition to my own, which is not light; but I can't submit to be thought worthy of the character of villainy which your letter charges. Your confidence must have been abused, but not by me. I ask for one interview with you in the presence of your husband, or whomsoever you please, but he only I should suppose has been made aware of any of the circumstances. Until I have an interview with you or him, or some information as to the reasons which have induced you to pursue the extraordinary and uncalled for course which you have adopted in this matter, I must remain tortured with the most distressing doubts on the subject."

MR. MILLER then read the deposition of Anna Humphrey, taken before Calvin DeWolf, J. P., in Chicago, Nov. 3d, 1860, in substance as follows:

DEPOSITION OF ANNA HUMPHREY.

My name is Anna Humphrey; am married; have resided at Chicago ten years; I know Mrs. Burch, and have known her about six years; I am and was acquainted with David Stuart and his family during the autumn of 1859; I was at a party or sociable given at the house of David Stuart in Chicago, either on the last day of December or the first of January; Mrs. Burch and two neices of Mr. Burch were present, Mrs. Bostwick and her two daughters and son, Mrs. Boyd and family, Miss Agnes Stanton, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Humphrey, Miss McMullen and her brother were all the others I recollect as being there; Mrs. Burch and her neices came about 8 o'clock and left about half-past eleven o'clock; I had occasion to leave the room during the evening; I went up stairs to arrange my hair, to Mrs. Stuart's bedroom; Mrs. Burch was there; she had gone up for the purpose of mending her dress that she had torn. Mr. Stuart was also there sitting by her; the nurse and child of Mr. Stuart were also in the room; the door was open when I went in; I went out a moment after, leaving them there; that was all that I noticed; I went to the room to arrange my hair; I went probably half way into the room and remained there two or three moments, long enough to say a few words to Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart; I don't remember now what was said; I did not arrange my hair at that time; I then went down stairs to the parlor; I observed them as I entered the bedroom; he was merely sitting beside her, and she was sewing upon her dress which she had torn; she was sitting down; it was about half past nine; she had been only in the parlor, and in dancing had torn her dress; I think she left the parlor only for the purpose of mending her dress, and I do not think that any remark was made upon the subject of her leaving the room; her dress got torn by being caught upon the fender of the grate while dancing; I saw her when she left the room; it was not ten minutes before I went up stairs; when she left the parlors Mr. Stuart was in the parlors also; I did not observe when he left it; Mrs. Burch returned to the parlors after I saw her up stairs; I saw her as she did so; it was about fifteen minutes after I had seen them together up stairs; David Stuart also returned to the parlors after I saw him up stairs; I saw him when he returned, about twenty minutes after I had seen them go up stairs. The parlor is on the first floor, and there is an entrance from the hall, and an entrance to the back parlor which joins the first parlor, and an entrance leading from the dining room directly into the first parlor. The second entrance communicates with the hall. Both Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart returned to the parlor by the hall entrance. During their absence from the parlors, Mrs. Stuart was down stairs in the front parlor. Have no means of fixing the month when this party took place. It took place in the beginning of the winter of 1859, either in Dec. 1859, or Jan. 1860. The bed-room to which I refer was the room directly above the first parlor.

Cross Examination.—I do not know who accompanied Mrs. Burch and her neices to the party that evening; I did not see them when they arrived; I came after they did; Mr. Burch was not there; I do not know who accompanied them home. My husband was with me on that evening; it is usual for husbands to accompany their wives upon such occasions; I was in the parlor with Mrs. Burch at the time she tore her dress, and saw her tear it; it is not unusual for ladies to tear their dresses while dancing; it is not unusual for them to retire from the dancing room after having torn them. I believe it is nearly always done. It is not unusual for a lady to fix or mend her dress on such occasions so as to enable her to continue her participation in the entertainments of the evening. I have torn my dress at parties and generally went up stairs to mend it; I believe that evening all the ladies took off their things in the hall; there generally is upon such occasions a room for the ladies to arrange their hair and dress or toilet during the evenings and I presume there was here, but there were so few of us that we took our things off in the hall and went immediately into the parlor; I went into the bed room up stairs to arrange my hair because I did not know where else to go; it was not an unusual or improper place for me to go for that purpose; I should probably have gone to that same room to mend my dress if I had torn it; the dress Mrs. Burch had on was a rather thick, black dress; her dress was on while she was mending it; it was torn in the skirt; when I saw her she was sitting in a chair; I did not see her do anything improper or immodest while she was mending her dress; when she left the parlor to go up stairs for the purpose she left by the hall door and returned the same way; Mr. Stuart returned by the same door; all of us had gone out of that door during the evening and returned the same way; when Mrs. Burch went up stairs to mend her dress Mrs. Stuart was in the parlor playing on the piano; Mr. Miller first spoke to me about coming here to testify about the beginning of last month; I don't know how he came to know what I would testify to; I did not see anything improper on the part of Mr. Stuart while Mrs. Burch was mending her dress; I did not leave the room on account of anything improper I saw there; the nurse and child were near them on the other side of the room; the nurse was a grown person.

Direct Examination resumed.—Mrs. Stuart was playing on the piano for others to dance. When Mr. Miller spoke to me about coming here to testify he asked me about the time of the party, about Mrs. Burch's tearing her dress, and about Mr. Stuart being in the room with her; he said he would like to have me come here and tell all I know about it; no other persons were in the room with Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart except those I have mentioned.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES THIELCKE.

CHARLES THIELCKE was introduced as a witness for the complainant, by Mr. VAN ARMAN.

I live in Chicago; have done so for ten years; am a book-keeper at Maitland & Scranton's produce and commission house; know the parties to this suit, and have probably known them five or six years; I recollect a party at which I was present, at Geo. Rumsey's, living on the North Side, some five or six years ago; it was a masquerade party; Mrs. Burch was there; David Stuart was there also; most wore masks; Mrs. Burch nor Stuart were not masked; I saw them together in the library during the evening, I cannot tell the time; no one was there out these two; they were there in the vicinity of half an hour; the rest of the company were in different rooms; they were conversing, and I was standing in the vicinity of the door; I could not hear them, but saw the motion of their lips; they were standing opposite each other, pretty close, as close as they could get, for the half hour; their manner would be hard to describe, but it was rather familiar; they seemed in close conversation; their manner was pleased; I judged from their pleased expression; they were evidently talking low, but were not whispering; I don't remember their touching each other; there was a certain leaning towards each other as people in earnest conversation will have; I did not see them join together; I did not notice whether any body else was there at any other time; they remained standing; I presume there were seats in that room.

Cross examined by Mr. Beckwith.—I am a son-in-law of Mr. Maitland; I am in the employ of Maitland & Scranton; Mr. Maitland keeps an account with Mr. Burch; I had no idea of giving testimony till Mr. Burch wished to see me a short time after his trial came up, or this difficulty arose; I have been introduced to Mrs. Burch, I believe; I never had any conversation with her; I cannot tell when or where, or by whom I was introduced to her; I have never been at her house; it must have been four or five years ago I was introduced to her, whether it was before or after that party I can't tell; I knew her by sight then; I was masked on that occasion at that party; it was a large party; but the house was not crowded; the library room I alluded to was on the left side; they were standing next to a book-case; I did not examine its contents, but think there were books in it; don't remember whether there was a cabinent of minerals in that room; if so, I might or might not have noticed it; If I had seen any specimens I would probably have noticed them; I saw this occurrence in the hall before I unmasked; I had had no conversation with Mrs. Burch before that time in the evening; I might have had conversation with Mrs. Farnam and Mrs. Burch if they were masked; I could not say whether either Mrs. Burch or David Stuart were unmasked during the evening; after the masks were taken off I should not have known that any one had been masked; I presume the company unmasked at the same time; I would not have supposed from Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart's dress that they had been masked; their dress was that of the general costume at a ball; I was standing by the door, probably half an hour; did not notice any one standing near me; people were passing and repassing in the hall; the library door was open during the whole evening; the book-case was standing on one side of the room; I can't give the dimensions of the book-case; they were standing near this supposed book-case, can't tell in what part of the room it stood or whether the doors were open; I could not say how many persons were there; I considered it a large ball; all the lower portion of the house was open I think; the remainder of the company were in the other rooms—in the parlors and other rooms; the hall was a wide hall; before standing at the door I had been in the parlors; there was dancing during the evening; I did not dance; the company had all come; this ball was some years ago; I don't remember when; I don't remember whether it was winter or not, or cold weather or warm; I came to Naperville yesterday; I passed a law office when I came in where Mr. Burch was standing; I shook hands with him; he was cordial; he always is.

Direct examination resumed.—I have never been at that house since but to return this party call.

TESTIMONY OF THE GARDENER.

CHARLES LAYTON, a witness for complainant, was examined by Mr. Miller.—I reside in Chicago and have done so since May 1856; I have known Mr. Burch since June, '56; I heard he wanted a gardner, and I went with a young man to see him at his office; I am a gardener by profession, and went to get employment; I went there on July 1st, '56, to take charge of the garden and horse, and other odd jobs; I lived with him till Nov. 13th, '59; my employment was taking care of the garden and grapery, horse, marketing, &c.; I first became acquainted with Mrs. Burch in October of that year; she had been East; I know David Stuart; have seen him at Mr. Burch's house; the first time was in 1859, in January or February; I saw him in the parlor the first time I saw him; I went in the parlor; some things had come by express, a clock and some bronzes, and Mrs. Burch sent for me to unpack them; I went to the parlor door and Mrs. B. said she wanted me to unpack those things, and Mr. Stuart would help me, which he did. We unpacked them. While we were unpacking them he was telling me what I was to do, how to take out and unpack the thing, when we were putting the clock on the mantle-piece; it was a very heavy thing, and he told me to lift my end up, and I told him to lift his own end up and not to order me around that way, that he was not my employer; Mrs. Burch then told me not to talk in that manner to him, and I said that then he must not talk to me so; Mrs. Burch then told me I could go down stairs, which I did; I saw him there in the evening about ten o'clock to close up the shutters; as I passed through the room I could see Mr. Stuart in the room, and I went down stairs again; I usually closed the house at ten o'clock, unless there was company; if there was company, I was to wait till they were gone; when I came up again, I commenced shutting up some shutters, and Mrs. Burch told me to close the house, and that I could go to bed; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were in the parlor alone playing checkers; I went down stairs, and remained some half an hour and then went to bed; the parlor is on the right hand side as you enter, and the library at the left side; the dining room is on the northwest side; the front door is fastened with a spring bolt; in fastening it in the ordinary way the sound could be heard over the house; Mr. Burch was away from home; there are two panel shutters and two bars to a window on the front side; there are five windows to the two communicating parlors, two in front and two back; it might take fifteen or twenty minutes to close the house; I saw Mr. Stuart there afterward; my impression is that he was there the next evening; I think he went away about the time I was shutting up the house—about ten o'clock; there was no other persons in the room but Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart; I saw him there another evening; Mrs. Burch's brother and some other young gentleman came out of the house as I was closing up; Mr. Burch I think was absent three or four weeks; during that absence I saw Mr. Stuart five or six different times; at two other times he was there when I closed up; on one of these occasions they were playing checkers, and at another time they were reading and sitting side by side at the table; it was in the library; I left them there when I shut up, and not know when he went away; where I slept I should have heard the door if opened or shut in the ordinary way, if awake; did not hear the door open or shut that night; I was then in the library; Mrs. Burch told me one night that when Mr. Stuart was there I might close up the house at the usual time, but if anybody else was there I should wait till they were gone.

After Mr. Burch's return I saw Mr. Stuart there upon two different occasions; I can't give the date; I know he came once and brought some rose bushes; Mr. Burch was there at the time; I don't know that anything particular took place; I took the rose bushes and put them in the grapery, and afterwards planted them in the front yard. Afterwards Mr. Stuart came there on some railroad business; Mr. Burch and he were sitting in the library; I heard them talking, and they had papers; this was in the fall of '57.

I saw Mr. Stuart come there afterwards, when I was out in the front yard; this was between meals, when Mr. Burch was not at home, but at his office; this was along in the spring of 1857; I saw him come there once or twice from down town in company with Mr. Burch, that same spring, in the daytime; I saw him in the library at one time; I had been down town marketing, and when I came back I went into the grapery and saw that some one had been breaking the laterals from the vines; I knew no one could get in, for the gates were locked and I had the keys, unless the key in the house had been used; I went into the house and asked the girls who had been out there, and they said Mr. Stuart; I went up stairs and saw Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart in the library, and I asked Mrs. Burch who had been pruning the vines; Mr. Stuart said he had, and that it was the right way; I told him that was none of his business, and if I had been there I should have put him out of the house; I don't recollect that Mr. Stuart said anything. Mrs. Burch told me to go down stairs, and not make any bother there; I did so; I went up into the library in a great hurry; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were standing up against the library table; it was about ten o'clock; after I had got the things for dinner, Mr. Turner, a brother of Mrs. Burch, 17 or 18 years of age, not living now, came down to see me; this was in June; I do not recollect seeing Mr. Stuart then till about the time of the bank panic, in the latter part of the year 1857, about the fine weather; Mrs. Burch came down and told me that I need not tell Mr. Burch about it, as she would see him herself; I said I should tell him, and did when he came home; at the time of the panic Mr. Burch went away and was gone three or four weeks; I saw Mr. Stuart there five or six times while he was gone; I saw him there the same night or the next night after he went away;

He was there when I closed up the house, with Mrs. Burch alone, either in the library or parlor; I closed the house from ten to half past ten; I saw him there also on Sunday evening in the parlor with Mrs. Burch alone, when I shut up the house; I don't know of any one being in the house at that time but Mr. Turner; I saw Stuart there two or three times afterward, when I would close up the house in the evening; I saw him there one time when Mr. Burch was absent to Michigan, when I closed up the house in the evening; I recollect also other instances of his being there that Fall. Miss Spaulding and Miss Burch, two nieces of Mr. Burch, came there, I think, early in 1858. The night they came Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were alone in the parlor playing checkers; Mrs. Burch wanted me to go down and meet the young ladies at the midnight train, which I did; I noticed Mrs. Burch had on a gayer dress than usual; I went to the depot and brought back the young ladies, and brought their trunks in at the front door; this was about one o'clock in the morning; she had changed her dress; she told the young ladies she had been sitting up waiting for them; Mr. Burch was not absent to my recollection more than once the Fall of '59; I do not recollect the time he returned.

Question.—On the evenings the young ladies came I heard the girl Margaret make some remarks to myself and the other two girls; this was about nine o'clock; she went up stairs to go to the front door and this remark was made when she came down.

I saw Stuart there after this; Mr. Turner was taken sick in February; Mr. Stuart was there two or three times right after, in the day time; he was not there as much when Mr. Burch was at home as when he was away; the only times I know of his being there when Mr. Burch was at home, was the two times above mentioned, and during Mr. Turner's illness; after Mrs. Burch's return from the East, in the fall of '58, Mr. Stuart was there, and in the grapery with her, in the day time; I did not see him there afterward in that year. In the spring of '59 I saw him come there within the business hours, when Mr. Burch was at the office; I saw him there again in the fall of '59, in the day time; in the forenoon I think, in the grapery with Mrs. Burch; I was in the basement, under the barn, potting some plants; this was at the time of the National Fair; I saw them go through the grapery into the green house; they were standing near the door; they were about six yards from me when I came in; when I came in they moved away from each other, and commenced talking about the plants; I saw Mr. Stuart there three or four days before I left there, which was on the 30th day of November; they went from the grapery and were passing toward the house; I was in the basement of the barn; a stairway opens into the greenhouse; I was three or four yards from them; I could see them where I was; the old grapery on the west side of the yard had no connection with the greenhouse; we have to come out of that and go out of the garden walk, to go into the greenhouse; you go through this greenhouse into the other grapery, and stairs lead from that into the back parlor; I was then passing through the greenhouse. I recollect when Mr. Stuart was sick at the Tremont House; I think it was in March of '59; at that time I took notes to him for Mrs. Burch four, five or six times; Mrs. Burch sent messages by me; on one occasion she told me to go down there and see how Mr. Stuart was, and tell him she would call and see him; I think Mr. Turner and Mrs. Burch went down there; I found Mr. Stuart in his room at the Tremont House; I asked him how he was; I don't remember what he said in reply; Mr. Stuart's office was in Mr. Dickey's block, next the Post Office, between Washington and Randolph street, on Dearborn street; I recollect of going there with Mrs. Burch, I think, in the fall of 1859; she went there with a horse and buggy; there was no one with Mrs. Burch but myself; I drove to the front—the entrance of the building—of the stairway that goes up in the office; she told me she was going up in Mr. Stuart's office, and I was to wait there till she came down; she went up stairs and was gone some fifteen or twenty minutes; I waited till she came down; this was in the fall of 1859; I have taken a note to his office for him, some two or three different times, from Mrs. Burch; my directions were to take them to Mr. Stuart; I delivered them to him at his office; I think I have taken one or two to the Tremont, and left them at the office with the clerk. These notes were taken in the year 1859, I think; I know Mr. Isaac Burril; he had an office on South Water street west of Clark street; I first saw him at his house in the fall of '56; I have been to his office by direction of Mrs. Burch, to take notes in 1857; I have taken notes from Mrs. Burch to his house during the fall of '56; I sometimes delivered them to his wife; I think it was early in the winter of '59 I first went to his office for this purpose; during the winter and spring of '57 I should think I had taken at different times over fifty notes, perhaps more; I don't want to say beyond the mark; some times when I have taken notes, he has sent notes back; sometimes has said he would attend to it; I can't say how many times I have taken notes back, as a general thing I did not; sometimes the reply would be that he would call around and see her; I have been there with Mrs. Burch, sometimes with a buggy, sometimes with a sleigh, during the fall and winter of 1859; sometimes two or three calls a week would be made; sometimes more, sometimes less; on these occasions nobody was with Mrs. Burch but myself; sometimes I would go up and see if Mr. Burril was there; sometimes I would tell him to come down, sometimes she would go up herself to see; sometimes I would hear Mr. Stuart's name mentioned in the conversation; this occurred more than once; I do not recollect of having seen Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch together at any other place; I am a native of England; came here in 1854; lived in Oneida county, N. Y., a year and six months, and then came to this city; I have followed the gardening business all my life.

Cross Examination conducted by Mr. Beckwith.—I went to live with Mr. Burch July 1st, 1856, left Nov. 13th, 1859; I have given a deposition in this case; think I gave the same date in that; went to Jonathan Burr's on Michigan Avenue then went South for three weeks and returned to Mr. Burch's with whom I have been living since; the reason I left Mr. Burr was because he wished me to learn another man; he might have given as a reason for turning me away that I did not tell the truth; when I went South I went into Southern part of this State, in Missouri and Kansas to look for land; Mrs. Egleston and the three girls I told her some of this testimony; I told her about the clock story and she did not tell me it was a lie and I had better come and take it back; I paid my own expenses; I know I went to the Bank to get some money in the afternoon after I left Mr. Burr, and before I went to Mr. Burch's; I went to see some land in Jonesboro; no one went with me to see the land, and I had never been in that section before; I was directed where to find the land by a counsel and a farmer; I was there some days; they asked from $100 to $500; I had money enough to carry me through to where I was going to; enough to pay my expenses; I talked with the owners of these lands; don't recollect their names; I talked with a counsellor; I don't remember his name; I left Mr. Burch's because I did not wish to do so much other work, and wished more land; I know Charles McKay, I remember talking with him about the reason of my leaving; I did not tell him that I was sick of driving around Mr. Burch and his fancy women; it was in January or Febuary '59; Mr. Burch was away and Mr. Mrs. Farnam were at the house, but I cant tell whether at that time or not; recollect a party at the Tremont House by Mr. and Mrs. Farnam, called a charity party. I dont know whether they were stopping at Mrs. Burch's then or not; think this party was in '59, but dont recollect the time of the year; cant tell whether it was cold or warm weather; think it was cold; dont recollect the party given at Rumsey's; dont remember whether I drove the carriage to that party; dont recollect how long Mr. and Mrs. Farnam stopped at Burch's, nor whether before or after Mr. Burch's return. The clock I have spoken of came in a box; don't know how long it remained before it was opened; it must weigh 100 lbs; the box was in the hall; I don't know who brought the box, nor how it came; think it came from New York, with the mark of the American Express Co. on it; can't say what kind of mark; I think it was in the afternoon the box was unpacked; think the clock was in one box and the bronzes in another; can't tell whether I opened more than one or not; don't recollect whether there was more than one; there might have been three; can't say for certain; don't know whether some vases came at that time; don't know what I testified in my deposition; can't tell now whether any vases came at this time or not; think I know the bronzes came at this time; Mrs. Burch sent for me to help unpack the box; Mr. Stuart was up stairs when I came; there think the box was in the hall; it might have been in the vestibule; it might not have been in the parlor; have no distinct recollection now; don't know how I testified with regard to this in my deposition; think there was loose paper wadding and straw in the box; know I told Stuart to lift up his end of the box; when he were putting it on to the mantle-piece; I told him; Mr. Stuart said nothing in reply when I told him he I did not want to be ordered about by him; can't tell what I said in my deposition; don't think I went up stairs that afternooon; don't know whether he staid there to tea or not; don't know how I said about this in the deposition; in giving my deposition I said Mrs. Burch said something on that occasion; I then swore that she said I must not talk to Stuart in that way; when I went to shut up house that night at ten o'clock or after, I saw Mr. Stuart; can't recollect the precise time I shut up the house; don't know that I noticed the precise time; when I went up I could not tell what they were doing; when I came up the second time it was half-past ten or eleven; in giving my deposition I don't know whether I said anything about coming up a second time; the second time she called to me to shut up the house; she heard me in the pantry the second time I went; at that time they were playing checkers; it took me from 15 to 20 minutes to shut up the house; Mr. Burch's brother Joseph was at the house at that time; think he was gone to bed; couldn't say; did not go to his room; did not go up stairs; think I testified in my deposition that he had gone to bed; think I got through closing the house at 11 o'clock A. M.; in habit of locking door of parlor in shutting up the house, laying the keys down; in unlocking them in the morning the keys remain in the doors during the day; the door of dining room into parlor is locked, key in dining room. (A plan is here shown to the witness.) This is a correct drawing of the first floor of the house; I slept in this room. (Indicating it on the plan.) I slept in a room in the attic, in the southwest corner of the house, in the third story; I can hardly tell how many doors there are between my room and the hall; the sound comes through the hall; there is a door leading into the back hall; from the broad stairs there is a door to my room; it was generally closed, not locked, or bolted; I don't know that I ever slept with it open wide; I can't tell when, but I think I have slept with it open—just ajar; the other servants slept in those two rooms. (Pointing it out on the plan.) I can't tell whether I slept with the door five or six inches open at this particular night; I can't say that I slept with my door so much open as often as six times; I cant tell how many inches it was open; I know I have, for I have found my door open mornings, that is all the reason I know; I went to bed at half past 11; I went to sleep; I can't tell whether I said in my deposition that I went to sleep at half past eleven; I always read before I go to bed; I could hear the bolt of the front door open and shut; I don't know that the bell had any difficulty in being heard on the 2d floor; it was a new bell; had just been put in; the sound of the bell is confined; while the door jars the walls I can hear it on the 2d or 3d floor; I dont recollect that I heard it shut before; I have taken more notice of it lately, anticipating I would be questioned on it; I have not been experimenting on it; have had no one to open and shut the door for me to try it; I now sleep on the north-east corner of the house; I slept in the barn about two months in the summer time; not every year; fixed the rooms there myself; begun there in warm weather and slept there till cold weather; I think it was in 1857, perhaps 1858; think I fixed it up the first summer I was there; I only slept there one summer; might have slept there 3 or 4 other times; the next time I saw Stuart at the house after tea helping upack a cloak; I think that evening Mrs. Burch and he were in the library alone; think he went away at 10 o'clock; can't tell what day or part of the week it was; can't say whether it was the next evening or not; it might have been a week afterwards; I don't think it was a fortnight after; I noticed it because it was about the first time of my seeing him; am not certain it was the next evening; might have been said in my deposition that it was the next evening—I am not quite certain of it. Now I think I saw him there another evening that week; can only say I saw him there often; can't tell when I saw him there the third time; my first impression is that it was a day or two after I saw him there the second time—cant say for certain; I might have said in my deposition it was the next evening; by next evening I meant the next time I saw him there; the third time I saw him I think they were in the library, not certain; Mr. Turner and another gentleman were there that time; in my deposition I cannot tell whether I testified that they were in the parlor alone I think they all three left together and when I was shutting the house; I don't know but that in my deposition I said that I shut the house and left them in the parlor—not certain; I said that on Saturday Mrs. Burch told me to get things for dinner Sunday; I think this was after the 3d time; can't tell how long after; within two or three weeks; she told me that she was going to have Mr. Stuart there to dinner; she told me in a confidential manner; it was on Saturday she told me; it might have been within a week after the third time I saw him there; I did not see him there at dinner Monday; I don't know who else was there to dinner; I did not go in the dining room; Mrs. Burch's brother was there; don't know what time Stuart left that evening; he was there at the time I shut up the house at 10 or half-past 10 o'clock; they were in the library; they were sitting against a table appearing to be reading; Mr. Burch was away East; think he was about two or three weeks; I think he returned in March; don't know what time in March; think likely it was the first week; can't state positively; I can state positively it was not during the middle; during the time of Mr. Burch's absence I do not recollect distinctly any other times of Mr. Stuart's being there; he might have been; I might have testified to other times in my deposition; do not recollect; do not recollect particularly any other evening he was there; do not recollect anything to recall it to my mind; I think they would probably be in the parlor or library; would not have been likely to have been anywhere else; to be sure I can't state any other times he was there than the 4; I don't wish to state anything of which I am notsure; I saw Stuart there about the time Mr. Burch came home, standing in the hall with some rose-bushes; this was in March; perhaps in April; do not know how long he remained; Mr. Burch was present; I saw him there a little while afterwards; Mr. Burch was at home; they had some railroad business, I don't know what; between the rose bushes and the railroad business, there might have been two or three days, or two or three weeks, have no distinct recollection—think it was more than one or two days, or it might have been three weeks from the time Mr. Burch got home till the rose bushes came; next time I saw him after the railroad business was the time he broke the vines; think it was May or June; I judge only from the growth of the vines; am not certain, sure about it, the condition of the vines in July or August, might have been more thrifty; I think Mrs. Burch went away in July—can't say; it might have been the beginning, middle or end; don't know how long she staid away; don't think that I swore that it was in July the vines were broken; don't know whether Mrs. Burch went away after July or not; I was there all that time; it might have been six weeks, two months, or more or less, between the railroad business and the breaking of the vines; two vines were broken off; don't remember the girl I asked about it when I come in; one there was Jane Dora; don't know whether Ann Dora was there or not; don't know whether Mrs. Banks came to visit the house; can't tell when she came; have no recollection; think she stayed there about a month; Mr. Banks was there; I don't know of any other stranger there; people not living at the house usually; don't know whether Mr. Corning was there; think Edward Corning was there; can't tell whether Mrs. Banks was there before the breaking of the vines or not; can't tell whether she was there at the time or not, but think not; it was about 11 o'clock when I went into the grapery; don't know whether Mrs. Burch went East before Mrs. Banks came here; I do not distinctly recollect Mrs. B. going to Mrs. Banks' wedding; don't know how long she was gone, whether a week or two, or three days; was in the year '56, that's all I know; I did not come through the dining room in coming up stairs or returning; have no recollection of having any conversation with any one in the dining room; found Mrs. B. and Mr. Stuart in the library; don't know whether the door was shut or not; I asked who had been breaking the vines. He said, Mr. Stuart; I said that was my business and not his; he made no answer; I might have said in my deposition that Mr. Stuart told m that was the right way to trim them; I told him if I had caught him there I would have put him out of the place; he said nothing; I was excited; don't know but I spoke in an excited tone, and went into the library in a great hurry; don't remember whether I knocked at the door; I spoke to Mrs. Burch first; told Stuart if the vines wanted trimming I would do it myself; I don't know whether or not I told him that if I caught him there again I would put him out, in giving my deposition; I don't know but I said that I did tell Stuart so in the deposition; whether I said that I spoke to Mrs. B. first; I am not sure that I testified that I told Mrs. Burch of it; think I so testified; think that I positively told him; the next time I saw Stuart there was at the time the banks failed; don't recollect the month or the time; I know Mr. Burch went away in a great hurry; He went to Buffalo first; don't know when he returned; I think Stuart was there from five to six different times during Burch's absence; am not certain; in my deposition I testified that the only times I saw him after February, 1858, was in the grapery; they have it down wrong; it was not wholly read over to me; if Justice DeWolf was here and spoke the truth he would say the same; I think the part about the breaking of the vines was read over to me, and think this part was read over to me; Justice DeWolf took me down wrong; I think the part here was read over to me; I did not correct it because I thought it was down right; I knew there was a dispute about it among the lawyers; it may be down in the deposition in another place, or it may not. I think Mr. Burch went away about 4 o'clock on the Michigan Central; I think that a train leaves at that time; I do'nt think I went with him to the cars; think he was gone three or four weeks; think Mr. Stuart was there the next evening but one; not certain; it might have been one day after; it was in the evening he came; don't know how long he remained there; he was there when I shut up the house; I think he came two or three evenings, remaining the next evening after the first; I think perhaps there was an evening between; the reason I did not say five or six times in my depositions was because at that time I was mistaken as to how long Mr. Burch was away; my thoughts broke the mistake to me; I had never conversed one word with Mr. Burch about this case; have never told Geo. Collinson that I had conversed with him; have talked with Collinson about this case; nobody asked me to ask Collinson about this case; the third time I saw Mr. Stuart there during the absence was on Sunday; don't know how long after the second time, perhaps a day, perhaps a week; Mr. Joseph Turner was there; don't know whether Miss Spalding was there; I know Miss Spalding and Fannie Burch came back in '58; I think in January, the next time I saw him was in the library or parlor; don't remember whether I locked the parlor doors; the next time I saw Stuart there was when Mr. Burch went to Michigan; I don't know when that was, fore part of the year or in the Fall; he was gone to Michigan three or four days; he was there the same evening Mr. Burch went away; I think Stuart was there two or three times; the second time might have been the next evening, or one evening intervening; the next time was the next evening; perhaps an evening intervened; I don't know when Mr. Burch went to Michigan; the next time I saw Mr. Stuart there, was when the young ladies came, which was in January; perhaps '59, perhaps '58; it could not have been as late as the middle of February, '58; it might have been in the middle of January, '58; it might have been the middle of December; don't think it was; I think it was about a month before Mr. Turner was taken sick; the young ladies came on the Michigan Central at midnight; I went to the depot; Mr. Turner was out part of the evening; shut up the house about 11 o'clock; could not say whether any of the servants went to bed before they arrived; I did not; Mr. Turner went down perhaps with me, perhaps not; the train arrived about 1 o'clock; the trunks came to the house soon after; there were two servant girls, Ann and Jane Dora; and another, Jane O'Hara; am not quite sure the two Dora girls were there; Ann Dora left in May or June, 1859; don't recollect that I went up stairs more than once between ten and eleven o'clock to shut up the house; don't know whether Mr. Turner was in his room or not; Mr. Burch was East; how long can't tell their arrival before he came home I can't tell; I think it was more than two days and less than three weeks; I don't recollect Mrs. Burch being home one Christmas and New Years; do not recollect of seeing Mrs. Horace Turner, on Christmas of '57; I recollect of taking Mr. Turner's baggage to the cars in the evening, but don't know when; he usually went away on the Michigan Central; the young ladies, I think, had tea after they came, but don't know; the next time I saw Mr. Stuart was when Mr. Turner was sick; Mrs. Burch's mother, and Miss Spalding, and Miss Annie Burch were there; Stuart was there part of Saturday and Sunday; Mr. Joseph Turner died on Saturday; Mr. Stuart came to sit up with him nights; don't know whether he did when Mr. Burch was at home; I took somebody to see Mr. Clarkson, to have him conduct the funeral services; don't think I spoke to Mr. Clarkson; cannot be certain whether any one went with me: if I did don't recollect who it was; I think I went myself and took a note; don't know whether I brought a note back; think I passed the time with him, and he said it was a cold morning; think he talked to me about the funeral services; I have not thought of the other matters; began to think about them when Mrs. Burch went away; thought of them some before; thought of them the first time I saw Mr. Stuart there; Mr. Turner was delirious during his sickness; was sick six or seven days to his bed; I afterward saw Mr. Stuart there two or three times, I think, after Mr. Turner's death; think it was within two or three months; Mrs. B. went away in July, was away some two or three months; don't know what month; don't know whether Mr. Burch went away with her or not; he returned with her; he was away about two months.

I next saw Mr. Stuart there in the fall of '58; it might have been in October; know it was not in August; it might have been the latter part of September; I saw Mr. Stuart in the grapery once during business hours; I was in the yard; don't remember what I was doing; don't know how long they were there; I saw them afterwards that fall come into the house; I never saw them in the house or grapery again that fall; the next time I saw Mr. Stuart there was in the spring of 1859; it might have been in March; it was before she went East in July; no circumstance enables me to state it was the 1st of July; I can't tell whether he was there in January, February, March, April, May or June; the next time I saw him there was in the fall of 1859, at the time of the National Fair, some time in September; what part of it I don't remember; at that time I saw them in the grapery; they passed through the greenhouse into the grapery, how long they stayed there I don't know; some time before I left I saw them again; I don't recollect seeing them there more than twice in the grapery or greenhouse that fall; yes, I saw him go into the house a couple of times that fall; but I do not know how long he stayed in the house during these times, nor how long I stayed in the front yard; in the fall of '59 drove her to Stuart's office. Mr. Dekoven was sick at the house; I don't know when; Miss Spalding was not in the buggy at that time; I don't recollect going to the Tremont house that time; think I drove first to Stuart's office; think I went to a dry goods store on Lake street; I think it was in the P. M. towards eve; don't recollect the month or whether DeKoven or Miss Spaulding was at the house at the time; I don't remember driving there on more than one occasion; I think I did not drive down Dearborn street as I went to the office; I have carried notes to Mr. Stuart; I think the first one was in the spring of 1857; Mr. Stuart was at the Tremont House sick; he was in the third story on the north side; I went to his room four or five times; he came to the door; don't think I went into his room; I think I took one or two to his office in the year 1858; can't say whether spring or fall—perhaps both; I have taken notes to his house—can't say whether in fall of 1857, it might have been; have taken grapes to his house in fall of 1858; Mr. Burch had left names on a card, giving names, where and number of times when grapes were to be taken to; I took to Stuart only once; I took to Mrs. Ashar Carter at Mrs. Phillips' perhaps once or twice; also to McCagg's, I think once; the last time I took a note to Stuart, I don't recollect; the notes taken to Mr. Stuart's house were given sometimes to Mrs. Stewart, sometimes to to the girl; I took notes to Mrs. Burril at his house, and delivered them to whoever came to the door; can't say whether I ever gave one to Mrs. Burril; have delivered notes at his house, but can't say whether I have done so since fall of '56; I think I have taken notes to the house in '57, early as latter part of the year; I can't say that I have ever delivered a note to Mrs. Burril, but think I have; in '57 I began to take notes directed to Mr. Burril, I think; can't say how many notes I have taken to Mr. Burril; in my testimony I said 50 or more; I know I have taken that number; I ought to have said 20 or 80 in my deposition; can't say why; I recollect better now than then; have conversed with nobody since about it; Mr. Burch never spoke to me about this case; think almost all the notes I have taken were directed to Mr. Burrill.

[The witness was here requested to write down how many letters he had taken to Mr. Burrill, and how many were directed to Mr. Burrill, Mr. Beckwith supplying him with pen and paper, in order to see how well he could write, and the style of his hand writing. The witness did so, of which the following is a copy:]

"NOVEMBER 19.—this day I commence my deperoeristion in this dupage coart Nappearville illinoise."

Don't know when Miss Spalding first came to the house; don't know how long she was there at the time of her first visit; dont recollect the time of the year she first came nor whether she was there while Mr. Banks or Mr. Farnam was there, or whether she went away; I think she returned when Mr. Turner was sick; don't recollect seeing her there since, till lately; think she was there once since; have spoken some few words to Mr. Burch's counsel about this case since I have been here; never before till at the time the deposition was taken; before that, sometime, I saw Mr. Miller, who took down my statement and I signed it; Mr. Burch was present; it was at Mr. Burch's house; Mr. Burch asked me what I knew about it; nothing very particular; he asked me if I recollected one or two particular times; he did not tell me the times; that was all he said; I think I had told somebody before about it; this might have been in May; I was not living in Mr. Burch's house; I think Mr. Burch asked me to come; I was in the habit of going there, when he asked me to come; I don't know whether he mentioned the nature of the business or not; I must have been there an hour, perhaps more; we were conversing about this case; all Mr. Burch asked me was what I have said; I had seen Mr. Miller before; I recollect the time he was married to his wife; I was not introduced to him then; I went to Messrs. Hoyne & Miller's office at one time—the time my deposition was to be taken; I took no note, at either time, to M's. Burch at Miller's office; I went to his office at another time to see Mr. Burch.

Direct Examination resumed by Mr. Van Arman.—Mr. Burch went East twice; I think the first trip was made during the fore part of the year; he was absent about three or four weeks; he went East again that year during the bank panic; think it was in September or October; it was in the latter part of the summer; he was then absent three or four weeks; don't know whether he made another visit East; I am positive he went to Michigan that year, the visit in '57 at the time of the Bank Panic I was mistaken about in my deposition; what led me to be mistaken was because I was about his building and was constantly asked when he would return. In 1858 he went away in the country, I think but can't say positively; I remember his being away when Mrs. Burch waway in the summer of '58; I can't tell when; I first saw Miss Spaulding there; can't tell whether she made two of the visits in 1858; Miss Fanny Burch came with her; they came about one o'clock some day in January, but cannot say which certainly; no one ever attempted to suggest, either Mr. Burch or his counsel, what I should swear to in reference to these dates; of these past events I don't recollect very distinctly the things I have sworn to are incorrect; I thought about these things because Mr. Stuart was there so late; no one called my attention to it except what Mr. Burch and Miller said to me at the time of my statement or deposition; no one has ever spoken to me about the case; the times I have gone to Mr. Miller's office were to do errands; after I left Mr. Burch's Mr. McKay came to see me to see if I would like to go South on a farm before this suit was commenced.

Cross-Examination resumed by Mr. Browning, who called the attention of witness to several discrepancies between his deposition and his testimony.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

NOTICE.—Mr. Henry A. Amelung holds my full power of attorney during my temporary absence from the city. E. H. DIX.
Chicago, Nov. 22, 1860. no22x1t

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Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Single tickets 25 cents.
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The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, but if the building is sold, the highest and best bid will be accepted. The building will be open from 10 to 12 M. each day for inspection.
Address PETER PAGE, Chairman.
By order of the Building Committee,
no22x3t C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.
Chicago, November 21st, 1860.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular semi-annual dividends of this Company be changed from February fifteenth and August fifteenth to January first and July first of each year, until otherwise ordered.
Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New York at par.
no22-d515-1w W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT COST!
T. B. CARTER has recently received a large consignment of
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In order to close out the stock in the shortest possible time, I have now
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls and Embroideries, Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, Gloves and Hosiery, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shirts and Drawers.
LADIES' SUPERIOR SKIRTS
At 37½c, 50c, 75c, 87½c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Purchasers desiring good reliable goods will consult their interests by securing the bargains now offered,
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ANTI BILIOUS POWDERS,
An Efficacious Remedy for
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It is a mistake that Blue Pill, or any other Pill containing Mercury, is the only remedy for Bilious Disorders and the various Diseases of the Liver. Dwyer's Antibilious Powders are a combination of Vegetable principles that produce the same positive action upon the Liver as Mercury, and will correct the derangement of that organ as surely without the risk of any unpleasant or injurious consequences.
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Of every description.
LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, with new and improved Burners—burning without smoke or odor—for Churches, Halls, Stores, &c.
I am the Sole Agent for Chicago of the
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LADIES' FURS.
RUSSIAN SABLE,
Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C.
Low-priced Furs of every description.
Children's Goods in Great Variety.
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A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material.
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T. KINGSFORD & SON'S
Celebrated Oswego Starch.
All varieties sold by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

JESSE OAKLEY'S SUPERIOR
SOAPS.
Trade Mark "H. B. AMES." For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

REMOVAL.—The Herring's Safes [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

DON'T SACRIFICE.

We again urge our readers not to sell bills of the discredited Illinois banks at a ruinous discount. It is believed by well-informed parties that most of those banks will respond to the call that has just been made upon them, when their issues will again pass current. It is possible that all of them will put up the requisite securities. But even if some of them should not, the amount which on the first of January next will be realized upon the interest coupons, will go far towards meeting the deficiency. At the very worst, the loss cannot be as heavy as the rates of discount now charged by brokers, and it may be nothing at all. We observe that many of our merchants still take these bills at par. The whole mercantile community will probably follow the example in a day or two, and if so, the city banks will probably reconsider their action and again take them on deposit. Nothing but absolute necessity should induce any one to submit to a shave on this currency.

A DIRTY PUDDLE.

The most contemptible exhibition of partisan and personal malignity which we remember to have seen, is to be found in the comments of three anti-Republican papers—the Chicago *Democrat*, the *Times and Herald*, and the New York *Express*—relative to the action of our State officers charged with the duty of overlooking the banks of this State. The first-named sheet, in the same issue in which it announces the call made upon the banks which have fallen behind in consequence of the depreciation of the stocks on which their issues are based, charges the officers with withholding it for the purpose of favoring Matteson; the second, charges them with being prompted in making the call by a desire to annoy and injure Matteson; while the third gravely assures the public that no call will be made, in order to prevent the occurrence of anything like a money-panic in the State of which the President elect is a citizen. It is hardly necessary to say that each charge is prompted by the same motive—the injury of the Republican party; that each is an effectual antidote to the other; while the fact that the call was made before the charges were preferred, proves the utter falsity of each.

A PROBABLE RESULT.

It is evident to every attentive reader of the accounts of the secession furor which come to us from the South, that immediate and unconditional separation from the Union is not intended by any State—not even by South Carolina. Under all the bubbles now on the top of the cauldron, we can see an element which has not yet come into play and which, when appealed to, will make itself felt—we mean that quiet but strong conservative sentiment which will compel a general Convention of all the Southern States, and in that Convention will further compel an acquiescence in the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. In that direction affairs are now setting; and if, as is likely, the action of the most rampant of the States can be delayed until the border States, like Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri can be aroused, the aspect of affairs, which is now anything but flattering, will be materially improved. Before the expiration of sixty days, South Carolina will be quietly looking for some avenue of retreat out of her present perilous situation; and when assured, as she will be, that Hamlin is not a black man, that Lincoln has never stolen a negro in all his life and that he will unquestionably stand by the compromises of the Constitution, anything that will save her honor and secure her safety will be accepted. By that time, the gas of her politicians will be mainly blown off; the increasing stringency of the money market, the failure of her banks and merchants and the decline of the prices of her staple, will remind her that her experiment is one of doubtful utility; and with new troubles and heavy taxation staring her in the face, she will be ready to listen again to the voice of reason, if she is dead to patriotism. The prediction may be valueless. We give it only as an estimate of the probabilities of to-day. Next week or next month, the outlook may be ten times more threatening. We shall see.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF SECESSION.

What the disunionists are really after is gradually taking form and substance. At first we were told that South Carolina, and, perhaps, all the Cotton States, would withdraw from the Union because of the election of a Republican President. Now, however, from various quarters we have indications that the result of the recent election has no connection whatever with the plans and objects of the secessionists, except so far as it can be used by them as a pretext for carrying out what they long ago had deliberately resolved upon. We will try to make this fact plain to the comprehension of every reader.

The men who are heading this movement are disunionists *per se*. They have been educated into sentiments of disloyalty to the Government and of hatred to the free State people for more than a quarter of a century. They were as much disunionists in 1856 as now, but the pretext for action was then wanting. In South Carolina, the disunion sentiment is the dominant sentiment. There a Reign of Terror is established, which holds in complete check whatever of loyalty—feeble at best—that may yet exist among that people. In the Cotton States, the virus has been less generally infused. The union sentiment is comparatively strong. In any of them it is not unsafe for a citizen to assert that the election of a Republican President is not sufficient cause for secession. But in all these States, as well as in South Carolina, the active, leading politicians are disunionists without a why or wherefore. But they fully appreciate the presence of a strong conservative union element in their midst, which would unhesitatingly revolt at the naked proposition of secession upon the exclusive ground of the election of Lincoln. In the other slaveholding States this conservative union sentiment is almost universal. A secession movement, therefore, that would carry out of the Union any State beside South Carolina, must be bottomed upon something else than this flimsy pretext. Mad as are her people, we do not believe that South Carolina cares to go out alone. The political leaders in the other Cotton States are unwilling to try it upon the pretext that South Carolina puts forward. But for the home conservative element they perhaps would be willing to try the experiment along with South Carolina. But as it is, they must stay where they are, unless a scheme can be devised which will carry the border Slave States with them, bringing the Northern line of the proposed Southern Confederacy up to the free States. This is what the secession leaders are now trying to do. The withdrawal of the original pretext for secession—the election of a Republican President—is the first step in the programme. That has already been done; and, except as it may figure in the calls for special meetings of the Legislatures of the cotton States, it is probable that we shall hear but little more of it. The next step is to frame a policy for the Federal Government, such as will unite all the slaveholding States; then call a Convention of these States to indorse that policy, which is then to be submitted to the free States as an ultimatum, on the acceptance of which the longer continuance of the Union is to be made contingent. The entire scope of the demands which are thus to be presented to the free States, has probably not yet transpired; but they will certainly include the following:

1. The repeal of all Personal Liberty bills by those States respectively which have adopted them.
2. Additional guarantees for the faithful enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, coupled with a condition that every failure shall devolve upon the State in which it occurs the duty of making full compensation to the claimant.
3. A concession that the Constitution authorizes the carrying of slaves into the common territory, that the Territorial Legislatures have no power to interfere with it, and that Congress has no right of intervention except to enact such laws as may be necessary for its full and complete protection.
4. A concession of the right of transit with slave property through, and of temporary sojourn in, the free States.

Such is the basis of settlement, so far as it has yet been developed, which is to be tendered to the Free States, provided the more moderate of the Slaveholding States suffer themselves to be inveigled into the scheme by the disunionists proper, as the sole condition on which the Union will be permitted to stand. The cotton States, despite the Union element, will go into it with seeming heartiness, because the disunionists in these States have control of the political organizations and will carry the day through them. The point of difficulty will be to entrap such States as Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina and Louisiana, into a committal to it, to the extent of adopting it as an ultimatum. It is believed that the device is too shallow to succeed—that the sentiment of loyalty to the Union is too strong in those States to be overborne by a traitorous endeavor to subvert it—that the commercial and social advantages of the Union as it is, are too highly appreciated by them to be hastily given up for the political and commercial uncertainties of a Southern Confederacy based exclusively upon the despotic idea, and surrounded on all sides by antagonistic institutions. But we shall see.

It will be seen that, with the exception of the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills in certain Northern States, the points involved in the proposed basis of settlement, are precisely those which were in issue during the recent national canvass, and against which the Free States have just recorded an unanimous verdict. Not only so, but they form the precise issue which broke the party in twain at Charleston, the dissenting wing carrying with it a large proportion of the strength of all the border and several of the Cotton States. To ask from a victorious party the entire reversal of all the points for which it went into the contest is, to say the least, a decidedly cool proceeding. But it loses some of its iciness when it is understood that the concoctors of this precious scheme have no desire that the proposed ultimatum be accepted—that it has been framed with special reference to the end of arousing the *amour propre* of the border slaveholding States, and thus enticing them into a movement which they abhor, on the one hand, and of being peculiarly odious and unacceptable to the free States on the other—that its sole end and aim is disunion, instead of the perpetuity of concord and fraternal Union.

An examination of the proposed ultimatum will also disclose the fact that at least two of the conditions—the repeal of Personal Liberty bills, and indemnification for fugitives—in no wise affects the interests of the actual Secession States. No one of these has ever lost a negro through those Personal Liberty bills, nor have all of them, together, ever lost a half dozen negroes through the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law. It is the States which make no disunion clamor—the border Slaveholding States—if any, that have suffered from these causes. This fact affords additional proof, if any were needed, that disunion *per se*, and not the existence of any real grievance, is the impelling motive with the Secessionists. Visions of the re-opening of the African slave trade, of an abundant supply of cheap negroes, of a Confederacy in which slaveholders constitute the sole ruling class, and in which the interests of that class will be the leading object of government—these constitute the inspiration, these furnish the motives, and are the key to the present attitude of the Secessionists. The border States cannot, we think, fail to discern the facts we have pointed out, and that their interests can only be protected by maintaining the Union intact. At all events, they cannot be deluded into the belief that the free States will accede to the proposed ultimatum, or that they are prepared for anything but for a faithful administration of the Federal Government, in accordance with the theory of its founders, and subject to all the checks and balances which their wisdom and patriotism provided.

Pennsylvania—Complete.

Complete returns of the Presidential election in Pennsylvania, foot up as follows—every county being official except Frost, which is reported:

Lincoln	268,617	Fusion	175,965
Bell	12,754	Douglas	17,350

Lincoln over Fusion, **92,682**; over all **62,518.**

Pennsylvania stands at the head of the column.

Celebration in Champaign.

A correspondent at Urbana, Champaign County, gives us the details of a recent jollification at that place over the election of Lincoln. There were a Wide Awake parade, a fine supper, songs, speeches, toasts, &c., &c.—all of which were highly satisfactory. The Champaigners had a good time generally.

The Banner County.—Boone County enjoys the proud distinction of being the banner county of our State—85 per cent. of her vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln. Winnebago, which has hitherto borne the first honor, now comes in for the second—83 per cent. of her recent vote being for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Good from an Unexpected Quarter.—James H. See, Esq., of Greene county, a first-class Republican, has been elected State's Attorney from the District composed of the counties of Greene, Calhoun, Jersey and Morgan. The counties are all of them Democratic.

Successor to Israel Washburn.—We believe we have omitted heretofore to state that Stephen Calhoun, Republican, has been elected to serve out the term in Congress of Hon. Israel Washburn, who has been elected Governor of Maine.

☞ The Nebraska *News* is greatly rejoiced to learn from Chicago that Mr. Nuckolls had "procured" his servant Eliza. As the "servant Eliza" made up her mind that she wouldn't stay "procured," doubtless the joy of the *News* will give place to mourning.

The Home of the late John Brown.—The only town in Essex county New York, that gave an Anti-Lincoln majority is North Elba, the home of the late John Brown.

Gone Up.—The Milwaukee *Enquirer*, a sickly organ of Administration Democracy in our sister city, has gone up.

Will Senator Green Resign?—A rumor having prevailed in St. Louis to the effect that Senator Green intends to resign his seat in the Senate, the St. Louis *Republican* disposes of the question summarily:

"We heard a rumor on the street yesterday that Senator Green contemplated resigning his seat *a la Chesnut* of South Carolina. Now, we imagine that Mr. Green is not going to precipitate himself into any such position; on the contrary, he will hold on to his Senatorial robes just as long as possible, which will, probably, be about the 4th of March next."

United States Troops at the South.—As some interest attaches at present to the complement of U. S. soldiers stationed South, we append a correct list of them. At Fort Monroe, Va., 8 companies of artillery; at Fayetteville Arsenal, N. C., 1 company of artillery; at Fort Moultrie, S. C., 2 companies of artillery; at Augusta, Ga., 1 company of artillery; Key West, Fla., 1 company of artillery; Barrancas Barracks, near Pensacola, Fla., 1 company of artillery; Baton Rouge, La., 1 company of artillery. Total about 800 men. There are about 120 United States marines at Norfolk and Pensacola. The recruiting station of Jefferson, Mo., and Louisville, have no full company garrisoning them just now.

French Emigrants to South Carolina.—A company has been formed in France, by Bellbot des Minieres and others, with a capital of ten millions of dollars, for the purpose of forwarding emigration to South Carolina. They have bought 10,000 acres (at $1 per acre) in [illegible] counties, and intend to colonize it. The company (called [illegible]) is heavily backed by capitalists.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Champaign, Nov. 19, 1860.

The Spring, with its genial airs and gaudy show of flowers, the Summer busy with the building up of plant structure, filling up their cells with sugar, with gum and of starch, the rounding up of the gifts of Pomona, and painting the landscape with beauty, has passed into the yellow Autumn, rustling with the ripened fruits, that ardent summer has thrown into her lap, in lavish plenty to gladden the sun browned brow of labor. The garnering is nearly over, and grim winter is just in the offing, as we resume our pen to hold converse with the readers of the *Tribune* on subjects connected with the Farm and Garden. We had laid aside our pen to give room for the discussion of great principles, dear to the free people of the North, principles interwoven in their social fabric, and vital to their very existence as independent cultivators of the soil. The question whether the great stretches of prairie now uncultivated should be carved out into happy homes, where refinement, religion and education should harmonise, to make glad the rolling billows of this wide sea of prairie verdure, or whether the demon of might should shut them out from the hope of civilization, where the sable sons of Africa should toil on in hopeless bondage. The dark clouds of doubt have been rifted and free labor and free homes stand out in all the brightness of truth. The battle has been bravely fought and nobly won, and now when the warfare is over, we again occupy our usual space relative to the industrial interests of the day.

A RETROSPECT.

The five years preceding September first 1857, were years of wonderful activity. Good crops and high prices had stimulated speculation and extravagance to its fullest extent. The immense sums received for produce from emigration and the construction of railroads, had they been carefully husbanded would have saved the West from the three bitter years that have followed. The extravagance of individuals—the purchase of large amounts of useless agricultural implements and machines—the grasping after more land than they could cultivate, have all and several played the part in the drama of *hard times*. The last winter was one mixed with hopes and despondency. Of hope that a change in the long lane of misfortune must come, of despondency of hope deferred, but as the sun came up the southern sky, the clouds rolled back and the spring time came forth with renewed promise, and infused a new energy into every department of industry, and especially the culture of the soil, and the result was an unusual breadth of land put under crop. With the exception of small tracts of country, the summer fulfilled the promise of spring, and now autumn is teeming with plenty. Over twelve millions of bushels of wheat of the crop of 1860 has gone forward from Chicago alone, and for the past year over sixteen millions bushels of corn from the same point. No wonder that this state of things is infusing new life into all classes, and gives assurance that with economy that the time is not distant when the balance of trade shall be in our favor, and money as abundant as before the great crash of 1857.

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1860.

The wheat crop of this year is the largest and best ever grown in this State. In the timber portion of Egypt, where winter wheat alone is grown, the crop was in no ways unusual. In the prairie portion lying south of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, the crop was about an average one, say eight bushels to the acre. Through Central Illinois, except a few of the river counties, the winter wheat was unusually good, considering the thin stand, and the average may be set at twenty bushels the acre. The spring wheat was still better, say twenty-five bushels. In the north part of the State the spring wheat "was never better," ranging from twenty to forty bushels per acre—averaging from twenty-five to twenty-eight bushels per acre.

The practice of sowing winter wheat among the standing corn, has for the past few years been nearly discontinued, but this season it has been resumed to a very large extent, especially in Egypt and the South half of the central part of the State, as far north as the Great Western Railroad. The innovation of one-horse wheat drills to go between the rows and drill in the wheat is the more immediate cause of this large increase. This wheat looks remarkably well, and, as the stalks will shelter it from the severe winds, we may have reasonable hopes of a crop. In addition to this, thousands of acres of corn have been cut up, and either hauled off or placed in shocks between the rows of which the wheat is sown. We have never known more winter wheat sown south of this point than is now on the ground. Nor have we seen a finer growth at this season. We may therefore look forward to a good supply of winter wheat next season, though no fallow has been prepared, and though little has been sown on wheat stubble. This is a good evidence that our farms are improving.

CORN.

At the North this crop is very good, in the center abundant, Upper Egypt (prairie) moderate and Lower Egypt (timber) good. Take this in connection with the immense breadth planted and we have a large surplus for shipment. Upper and Lower Egypt have no great surplus, but the centre is already pouring it out to supply the short crop of the South. In the North the more damp climate of the lakes will not allow of so early shipments, and the crop must await the opening of navigation, next spring. *It will all be wanted.*

POTATOES.

At the North the crop is good where well cultivated, ranging from one to two hundred bushels. In the Centre rather light, ranging from fifty to one hundred, seldom going outside of the latter figure. In Egypt the crop is a failure, and supplies for use and seed must be drawn from the North.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The quality of dairy products have greatly improved. Much of the credit is due dealers for standing firm and making a just discrimination. The Dairy Convention of Mr. Dorsitt has also had a good influence. The supply of butter has been large from the north, while the centre, for the first season, has made something like a home supply, but not an accumulation for the winter. *Egypt does not nor never will make a full home supply of butter*, while cheese will be nearly out of the question. Out of Northern Illinois little cheese is made—probably not half a dozen families in this county of Champaign that make even for their own use.

BEEF AND PORK.

Beef is abundant, but the stock of hogs is not large. The hog cholera has swept off large numbers in the centre and south part of the State, but without attracting much attention from the local press.

BROOM CORN.

This crop has now become an important staple in our State. At an early day it was supposed that from the natural rank growth, that the crop would be of little value, but with skill in planting and culture, the brush is of the very best quality. It is useless for any unskilled person to attempt this crop, for he will most certainly fail. A thorough understanding of the whole process is essential to success, and this must be learned in the field and not all from reading. We think the south part of the State less valuable than the north and centre for this crop.

FRUIT.

The crop of fruit has been better than for some years past, and people are again awaking up to the necessity of tree planting, and more fruit trees will be planted next spring than for some years past.

HAY.

Hay for shipping South has a new value. Our prairies are coming into competition with the Ohio river counties to supply the South with this important staple.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Both of these interests are commanding more attention, and with better paying prospects. Wool has advanced, and mutton should be more used than it is; it is the cheapest and most healthy meat that the farm affords.

SORGHUM SYRUP.

The culture of Sorghum has been quietly yet surely gaining ground, and it may now be set down among the farm staples. Thousands of barrels of the syrup have been made this season, and a largely increased amount will be planted next spring.

HONEY.

Increased attention is being paid to the care of the honey bee, and the result is cheap honey in the market. The free growth of white clover forms the basis of success. The movable frame hive is the only one of value. They are cheaply made, and any farmer can make them during the leisure of winter.

THE WEATHER,

up to the present writing, has been all that could be desired or expected to do up the last of the vegetable harvest, the corn husking and the autumn plowing. This last work should not stop until the last furrow is turned or the frost locks up the glebe with its icy crust. The long winter evenings are at hand, in which we can look back over the past and lay plans for the future. The West is again on the high road of progress, and we shall be but laggards if we do not come up to the work and share in the benefits. We can now make our homes not only useful but beautiful, and to this end shall our efforts be directed. RURAL.

The Grand Trunk Railway.

We quote from the London *Times* an article enumerating the causes that have led to the financial ruin of this gigantic enterprise.—Some are true enough but others are singularly inapplicable. The folly of building a road "through a wild forest on the south side of the St. Lawrence, when Quebec and Montreal are on the north side" is urged, under the supposition that this necessitated the erection of the Victoria Bridge in order to connect the line with the City of Montreal.

If the Grand Trunk Railway had been constructed on the north bank, there would have been no connection with the American roads, and especially with the one to Portland, over which all the commerce of the Canadas passes during the winter months. Montreal being an island, and not on the north side of the St. Lawrence, a bridge would have been equally necessary whether the road had been constructed on the north side or on the south. On the north side of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, there are only a few unprogressive French Canadian villages which have remained stationary for a century. The climate is arctic—the population sparse—the cultivation poor—the land barren. There is a vast interior country that grows more and more dreary as it is penetrated, and the most adventurous squatters could not be induced to cast their lots in a region so inhospitable. All the settlements on the north bank are within thirty miles of the river side, and further than this they can never be extended. Between this uninviting territory and that on the south side—where Anglo-Saxon energy is astir, where the climate improves as the country is penetrated, and where the soil is fertile—there cannot be much difficulty in deciding the proper route for a railway.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Vanderbilt.

The Vanderbilt, from Southampton on the 7th, arrived at New York on Sunday. From the details of her news, we cut a few interesting items:

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Turin, Nov. 3, 1860.

The great Imperial meeting at Warsaw ended in smoke; no holy alliance, not even an understanding between the three great Powers resulted from that mysterious Congress. From the beginning to the end it was a complete failure. Ninety years ago Russia, Austria and Prussia divided Poland against right; and for the first time since that fatal act the descendants of the three accomplices of the crime met in the capital of Poland, perhaps in order to remember that their precedents do not allow them to acknowledge the principles of nationality and universal suffrage. The meeting was intended to cement their friendship by a common protest against Italian revolution, to be backed by the forces of Austria, Russia and Prussia. Such was, at least, the fear of Italy and the hope of the Pope and of King Francis of Naples. We heard, even, that Prince Gorchakoff, the Prime Minister of Russia, was to be absent, so as not to disturb the happy meetings by his hatred of Austria and his French tendencies. But the scene soon changed. The Prince-Regent of Prussia, warned by Lord John Russell, at Coblentz, not to rush headlong into destruction by backing Austria, or giving a pretext to Napoleon for an attack upon the Rhine, left his Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin. Prince Gorchakoff, on the contrary, came to Warsaw, and poor Francis Joseph soon became aware that his warlike propensities found no encouragement with his brother sovereigns. Czar Alexander, however, received him at the railway station in the most brotherly way. They hugged one another and shook hands like old friends. Still, even the Czar was taken aback by the popular demonstrations organized by the Poles in an admirable way. Not only all the Polish aristocracy had left Warsaw, but even the mob, which had cheered the Czar at his arrival, fled from the presence of the Austrian Kaiser. The Russian officers seemed to see with displeasure the hearty reception given by their Emperor to the butcher of Arad and Pesth, and at the great ball given by the Governor-General of Poland only thirty ladies made their appearance, all of them foreigners, the wives of Russian Generals and High officials. The Czar seeing the universal antipathy against Austria, said to the Russian Generals—who think that Francis Joseph had dishonored them by the execution of the Hungarian officers who had surrendered to the Russian army—"Gentlemen, do not think that I have invited the Emperor; it was his desire to meet me." During the festivals in honor of the meeting the Prussians were treated with courtesy, the Austrians left to themselves, and Francis Joseph returned to Vienna a sadder though not a wiser man.

No greater comfort met him at home. He saw that his concessions, which he had granted with such reluctance, had been received with apathy. At Prague, and at Trieste, the population refused to illuminate the streets. The Styrians and Carinthians complain of the insufficiency of their provincial institutions. The Exchange has no confidence in the stability of peace and order. The Viennese shake their heads, and bloody disturbances signalized the publication of the concessions at Pesth.

An illumination was ordered by the municipality, but since it was certain that this order could not be carried out, Gen. Benedek gave a counter order, and invited the citizens to devote the sums required for an illumination to the wants of the army.

The Austrian officers got enraged at this want of loyalty, and prepared for revenge. Gen. Rummerskirch, therefore, put as many lamps in his windows as the sills could hold, in order to induce the mob to assemble and to break the peace. But as soon as his panes were shattered, Gen. Neuwirt, who, with a company of soldiers, lay in ambush, suddenly rushed upon the people and dispersed them in the most brutal way. Forty-seven persons were wounded, one was killed, and seven others have little hope of recovering.

The agitation all over Hungary is growing; the tendered concessions whet the appetite for more—for the full restitution of the historical rights—while some of the papers, to spread the agitation beyond the boundaries of Hungary, insist upon the necessity of a real Constitution, not of sham concessions for the German and Slavonic Provinces, since, without the free development of all the portions of the Austrian Empire, the new institutions remain without any guaranty. The German officials in Hungary, on the eve of their removal, are crestfallen. The Hungarians exchange significant looks without giving vent to their feelings. And all this happens on the eve of a great war. The political situation of the Empire is most critical. The concessions lead to dissolution, not to reorganization.

At the same time King Victor Emanuel receives the crown of Naples and Sicily from the people, but her continacy to make war against the Bourbons. He seeks Garibaldi, "the most wayward but most faithful of his friends," and organizes, principally himself, an army of 400,000 men, to be ready in the spring, for the final struggle with Austria. Capua, invested by Garibaldi, capitulated yesterday. The garrison of 8,000 men got the honors of war, and will be sent at once to Genoa to be reorganized. A few days more must lead to a similar result at Gaeta. Within a fortnight the last Italian Bourbon will have left his kingdom as an exile.

THE CHINA NEWS—OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

[From the London Times, 6th.]

The Governor has made haste to publish such part of the dispatches from the Peiho as they think fit to be generally known. So far as the military and naval achievements are concerned they are most satisfactory. The most perfect harmony reigns throughout the expedition. Sir Hope Grant and General de Montauban are like brothers in command; Sir Hope is eager to report "how cordially and sincerely our French allies have co-operated with us, and what admiration he feels for their gallant conduct in the field." He is also forward to testify "what a valuable and efficient colleague he has found in Admiral Hope." Everything is under the happiest auspices, and the official seal is now set to our correspondent's more interesting detail of the events. Our Sikh horsemen have proved their superiority over the Tartars, and our Armstrong guns have proved their superiority over everything tubular in that part of the world. Sang-ko-lin-sin has realised the fact that he deals with an enemy against whom bows and arrows are of no avail. One lesson, the battering down of one fort, has been sufficient. China lies open before us. The tactics of Montauban would have placed the Tartar army between the European bayonets and the muddy sea; the more merciful strategy of Sir Hope Grant left the country open to their flight; but for the Tartar Prince and his army the milder lesson has been enough. They are dispersed in panic. Those great fortifications on the south side fell without a blow, and the impediments in the river have been removed in a single night, the great fortifications at Tien-tsin have been evacuated while the European troops were yet at a distance, Sang-ko-lin-sin, that redoubted hero, has galloped right away without awaiting the explosion of a single Armstrong shell, and, avoiding Tien-tsin, has gained Pekin with a hundred followers. There is no further hope, for the Chinese Government in military force. The people, as usual, directly the Mandarins are chased away, throng about us in multitudes, driving their oxen and sheep into our camp, showing full confidence, and eager to trade. The roads are so good that our cavalry galloped on to Tien-tsin as quickly as the gunboats could steam up the river.—Thence to Tungchow is 90 miles, but with navigable rivers and with broad highways. "In Chich-li," says De Guignes, "the roads are broad and shady and very dusty," and it is but a promenade to Tungchow, whence the broad, twelve miles long avenue, with its marble bridge, so celebrated by Macartney, conducts direct to Pekin. Will the Tartars muster for a last fight under the walls? It is not very likely. Sang-ko-lin-sin, if he would not fight the South Forts or the Tien-tsin Intrenchments, must have his love of fighting quite knocked out of him. General Grant and Admiral Hope have a force that can go anywhere and do anything, and all China lies flat before them, with unimpeded rivers and broad highways, with a willing people and an utterly disorganized enemy.

China, then, is humbled! Not so. Everything is subdued, "*praeter atrocem animum Catonis.*" The old Mandarin spirit at Pekin is as obstinate as ever. What care the Mandarins at the capital for a few hundred people killed down on the sea coast? They are in the habit of hearing daily of first-class cities being utterly depopulated by the Tai-pings, and it never moves their minds. The soldiers may have lost heart, but they have other resources. They have read our House of Commons debates, and they know that this army will never come up to them. They are sure that they have only to do what they did two years ago, and that army will melt away, and then they will have got rid of all their trouble for another two years. They have only got to "sign anything," as the Viceroy offered to do the other day when threatened with a recommencement of the bombardment, and they will at once be freed of all these importunate Barbarians. They are a little astonished, no doubt, to find that we really are, as they say in their intercepted despatches, such astounding fools as to say beforehand what we are going to do; but they are not about themselves to do violence to all Asiatic traditions by following our example.

After we had broken into their intrenched camp, and on the very afternoon of the morning on which we had stormed the Peiho Fort, these truthful Mandarins had placarded Tien-tsin with the news that the barbarians had been utterly beaten, and were then suing for peace. That somewhat forced interpretation of recent events was undoubtedly favored in some degree by the alacrity with which Mr. Harry Parkes hurries off, whenever he sees a bit of white handkerchief upon the end of a bamboo, to know what it means, and whether there is anybody inside who really wishes to treat. Not quite without encouragement from these rather impolitic manifestations of an impatience to be again cajoled, the Mandarins drop again into their own free and easy style. They are glad to find that the war is at an end; they beg Lord Elgin not to bring many war ships up to Tien-tsin; lest he should alarm the people. They assure him that the Emperor has commissioned a public officer to meet him on his arrival at Pekin, to discuss matters with him,—all the old moves of which the Chinese diplomatic game consists are being played off calmly and sedately, just as if there was not a British or a French soldier on the soil of China. No doubt Pekin has long since been placarded with most glorious victories, and if Lord Elgin should visit that capital with his escort of horse, he will pass in, as Lord Macartney, who also had an escort of English soldiers, passed in, to the tune of "Subjugation consummated," or, "See the slave of China comes." Confident as these Mandarins are in the weakness of Europeans in matters of diplomacy, they have not even now surrendered one point, or even condescended to make reference to the demands made in our *ultimatum*. Their real, unbroken obstinacy appears at this moment, as usual, admirable in their acts. The Viceroy, when he signed a capitulation, intimated plainly that he was signing his own degradation, and Sang-ko-lin-sin no sooner arrived at Pekin than he had his peacock's feather taken from him, and is dismissed from every post of honor. The Mandarins pursue their old policy, and rule every one who yields a step, even to force, and yet Lord Elgin expects they will do themselves what they punish in others. Lord Elgin, however, according to these dispatches, sees in all this proof that the Emperor of China "desires peace," and that "his reluctance to concede all that Lord Elgin is instructed to demand will be surmounted in good time."

VICTOR EMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.

A letter from Naples, dated the 29th of October, gives the following account of the interview between Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi:

"I was on my way to the head-quarters of Victor Emanuel at Teano, and took a cut through the mountains. While waiting for a conveyance, I met Major Cattabene, Commandant of Garibaldi's headquarters. He was coming from Teano, and to him I am indebted for the following account of the interview between Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi. Garibaldi had taken up his quarters at a small inn, about four miles and a half between Teano and Speranzano, on the 25th. He ordered his column to advance and take up positions, and sent Count Trecchi to see the King. On the following morning Count Trecchi and Missori came to inform him that Cialdini was within an hour's march, and the King not far behind. Garibaldi left immediately with his Staff, and three-quarters of an hour afterwards he came in sight of the head of the Piedmontese column. He put spurs to his horse. The Piedmontese advanced as follows: The 33d and 24th Regiments of the Como Brigade; the 26th and 27th of Pinerolo's Brigade; and then a battery of rifled cannon. The columns presented arms to Garibaldi, and opened to allow him to pass through. Cialdini rushed forward, and Garibaldi, jumping off his horse, embraced him affectionately. After exchanging a few words Garibaldi remounted to meet the King. Victor Emanuel was not far behind, leading on his own division. Seeing the red shirts, the King took a telescope, and, recognizing Garibaldi, put spurs to his horse and galloped towards him. Garibaldi did the same. When they were within ten paces of each other, the officers of the King and of Garibaldi shouted "Long live Victor Emanuel!" Garibaldi advanced, took off his hat, and, in a voice somewhat hoarse from emotion, said, "Ling of Italy!" Victor Emanuel put his hand to his kepi, then held it out to Garibaldi, and, equally moved, replied, "Thank you!" They stood thus, hand in hand, nearly a minute, without uttering a word.

Garibaldi and the King, still holding each other's hand, followed the troops for about a quarter of an hour. Their suites had mingled together, and followed at a short distance behind them. Passing a group of officers, Garibaldi saluted them. Among them were Farini, Minister of War, in the foraging cap of a staff officer, and General Fanti. The King and Garibaldi were conversing. After the King, followed the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Regiments of the Line, then 60 guns, and four regiments of Cavalry. His Majesty was at the head of 30,000 men.

Before reaching Teano, King Victor Emanuel halted, and ordered a portion of his army to file off in presence of Garibaldi, that every one might see the good feeling that prevailed between him and the chieftain. He then reviewed Bixio's brigade, which was posted a little beyond Calvi. He was received with the enthusiastic and unanimous shout of "Long live the King of Italy!" Garibaldi has 7,000 men, divided between different positions. The King remained at Teano; Garibaldi returned to Calvi to give orders.

PROCLAMATION FROM GARIBALDI.

[Correspondence London Times.]

Naples, October 28.—Everything that is taking place here shows the increasing necessity for the establishment of a real, permanent and strong government; and the publication, this morning, of the programme for the solemn entry of the King Victor Emanuel into the city of Naples, holds out strong hopes of his speedy arrival, if it is not merely meant to quiet the population.

The *Official Journal* of last night publishes the following important decree, signed "G. Garibaldi."

Considering that on that deplorable day, the 15th of May, 1848, the Government of the Bourbons violated every agreement to which it had sworn, filled the city with terror and blood, and for the authority of the law substituted tyranny and violence; considering that the Government which emerged from that civil catastrophe raged with fearful pertinacity for the course of twelve years, not leaving inviolate even the sanctuary of justice and of families, so that honorable men and lovers of their country were condemned to criminal penalties, prisons were peopled with victims and a large number of citizens compelled to abandon the State, and take refuge in friendly Italian and foreign lands; considering that the losses and evils produced by such brutal tyranny were immense; considering that it is a debt of justice worthy of an Italian and free Government to compensate, as far as possible, the losses suffered for the cause which now triumphs, it is decreed that from the rentes confiscated from the Bourbons and placed at the disposal of the State, the sum of six millions of ducats shall be distributed with due consideration to the political victims of the 15th May, 1848, of these continental provinces, &c.

G. Garibaldi.

The Ruin of the Grand Trunk Railway.

[From the London Times.]

The ruin of the Grand Trunk Railway Company has, however, other aspects besides its unfortunate connection with royalty. A vast amount of capital in this country has been in this undertaking, and its present prospects carry distress and anxiety to many a household. Unfortunately, we are not even able to ascertain the exact particulars of the case. The liabilities of the Company in England are estimated at about £2,018,000. What they are in Canada we do not know, and there seems to be no hurry in furnishing the information. It seems only too plain that the revenue derived from the working of the line falls lamentably short of the charges which it has to meet, and the only remedy which is even suggested by the English Directors is another application to the Canadian Parliament for fresh assistance to the undertaking. Restricting ourselves, then, to the main facts of the obvious insolvency of the concern, we may inquire what it is that has brought down ruin on a speculation introduced by the highest commercial authorities in the city of London, vigorously supported by the local Parliament, connected at this moment in every possible way with several of the leading members of the Canadian Government, and combining apparently to an unpracticed eye all the elements of the most perfect security and the most brilliant success. It is not difficult to see the causes which led to this failure. In the first place, during the six or seven months from May to November or December, during which the navigation of the St. Lawrence is open, the railway has to compete with the finest and cheapest water communication in the world, all the difficulties of which have been removed by the magnificent works of the Rideau and Welland Canals. Canada is as yet a thinly peopled country, and one the principal exports of which consist of very bulky articles, such as corn and timber.

This was alone an almost insuperable difficulty, but this difficulty would have been much diminished, had the line been carried inland, where it would have opened up a new country on both sides of it, instead of skirting, as it does, the very edge of the water, so that the train and the steamer may run for hundreds of miles in sight of each other. Again, Quebec and Montreal are situated both on the north side of the St. Lawrence, while the railway that connects them is carried through a wild forest on the southern side. The result is that from Quebec to the railway, passengers must pass over the ice in winter, while Montreal is connected with the line by a gigantic bridge two miles long, which has cost the Company two millions, or one-sixth of the whole capital of the undertaking. Then for the six winter months the severe climate of Canada overwhelms the line with such masses of snow that it is only at great expense and difficulty that it can be kept open at all. Another obstacle to prosperity has been that it can be kept open at all. Another obstacle to prosperity has been that, though the trunk is in Canadian soil, its roots, if we may use the metaphor, strike fast into the United States. During the winter months there is no outlet for traffic through British territory, and the passengers and produce of Canada are shipped and unshipped at Portland, in the State of Maine. The line is made on the broad guage, after the pattern of the Great Western—a very needless expense, if we look to the amount of traffic. Add to this that, considered as a road to the West, the line has had to undergo the competition of two powerful American railways, the Erie and New York Central, to which, perhaps, we ought to add the Railways leading to the West from Philadelphia and from Baltimore. The great advantage which the Grand Trunk possesses is the shorter voyage from England to the St. Lawrence, and this advantage is lost to it, as we have shown, during six months of the year. Some of the drawbacks that we have mentioned are inherent in the very nature of the case; others have obviously been caused by mismanagement.

The Prosperity of Massachusetts.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says that the returns before the valuation committee indicate a most satisfactory and solid increase in the prosperity of the State.

The number of dwelling-houses, which perhaps affords the fairest index of the stability of any people, has increased from 134,038 in 1850, to 175,007 in 1860, which is a slight fraction more than the rate of *thirty per cent.* The ratable polls have increased from 233,094 in 1850, to 289,934 in 1860, which is something more than the rate of 24 per cent. It is gratifying to observe that the number of paupers (male polls supported by the town) has decreased from 1855 to 1586. The number of barns has increased from 74,764 to 84,327; of horses, from 74,000 to 90,712; of cows, from 152,911 to 160,982. The number of oxen, sheep and swine appears to have diminished.

It appears further, by the assessor's returns, that the aggregate of the city and town valuations of real and personal property, for 1859, was $842,117,068, against about $300,000,000 in 1840 and about $600,000,000 in 1850.

It seems not improbable, therefore, that the State valuation of 1860 may reach the sum of $1,000,000,000—one thousand millions of dollars. This will do pretty well for a State whose area is but 7,800 square miles. It is equal to an average of about $800 for each inhabitant, or about $3,300 for each ratable poll.

New Way of Squaring Accounts with Southern Creditors.—We learn that a dry goods firm in this city, who had a claim for $1000 against a Southern trader who could not meet it with the "ready," adopted a novel course by which their account was canceled and a negro slave obtained his freedom. The firm sent word to their attorney to attach a slave belonging to the trader for the debt, cause him to be sold, buy him for the firm, and then send him to a Northern city. The anti-slavery principles of the house forbade their receiving the price of a fellow man, and so they determined to turn their claim to a good account by freeing a slave with it. We are pleased to record so noble and generous an act.—*Boston Journal.*

Premium for Shooting Burglars.—The City Council of Newburyport has voted $100 to Constable Wooster Smith, for shooting a burglar when in the act of entering a house in that city, with intent to steal.

MORTUARY DIVERSIONS IN DETROIT.

A Funeral Row and its Consequences.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 20th.]

A most disgraceful and serious affair occurred about three miles from the city, on the Gratiot Road, on Sunday afternoon, by which one man lost his life, another is now lying in a critical condition, and several more were badly injured. The case, in all its aggravated details, would do credit to the barbarous ages of the past. The progress of the investigation by the Coroner precludes the publication of all the details at this time, as the guilty parties are not yet all apprehended, and the evidence but partially taken. We should regret to be forced to give credence to all we hear of the fracas, and shall only state what is clearly proven.

It seems that a Mr. Cronan, who formerly resided about ten miles from the city, on what is known as the Centre Line Road, died a few days since, and was buried on Sunday afternoon at a small burying ground near the place of the disturbance. His son, John Cronan, who resides in Detroit, with several of his companions, male and female, had been to the funeral, and were returning. Two of this party, John Bordeau and Tim Shehan, were riding ahead of the others in a single buggy. When they reached the junction of the Centre Line Road with the Gratiot Road, about three miles from the city, they stopped at the house of a German named Anthony Sellmann, a harness-maker, who also keeps a small saloon, and in a boisterous manner demanded that he should treat them. Sellmann replied that they might have what liquor they wanted if they had any money to pay for it. At this one of them got a glass of beer and with it struck Sellmann in the face, inflicting a bad wound. Several Germans who were present interfered to defend Sellmann, and the assailants were ejected from the house.

Just at this juncture the rest of the funeral party came up and jumped from the vehicles to assist their comrades, and a general row ensued, in which clubs, fence-rails, cord-wood, stones, and every other species of weapon that could be seized upon was used. Having the superiority in numbers and being reckless from frequent indulgence in strong drink, the assailants soon gained the victory, leaving the Germans badly beaten.

A man named Casper Schwartz, who is said to be a very quiet, peaceable man, and was only present as a spectator, was struck over the head with a rail, inflicting a horrid gash, and again across his back. He died yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the effects of his injuries. He leaves a wife and several small children.

Peter Nuremberg, an inoffensive old man, was knocked down and very badly bruised. His recovery is still considered a matter of doubt.

John Engle and Joseph Theisen, both Germans, were both beaten in a shameful manner.

Having apparently satisfied their belligerant spirits the party drove on. After proceeding a short distance they met a man in the road, whom they hailed with the query, "Are you another G—d d—d Dutchman?" to which the man replied that he spoke German sometimes, when two of the rowdies jumped out and knocked him down. This man was a Belgian, but our reporter was unable to learn his name.

Yesterday morning complaints were made before Justice Kuhn against the parties—their names being unknown to the complainants. Warrants were issued and placed in the hands of officers Timm, Hatie and Frieberger, with instructions to apprehend all connected with the affray. These officers succeeded in arresting John Bourdeau, John Cronan, Tim Shehan, and Peter Lezotte. These were all placed in jail to await examination. There are others yet at large for whom officers are in search.

☞ Gen. Walker's private correspondence is in safe hands. The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"We learn, by a private letter from Honduras, that her Britannic Majesty's superintendent at the Belize, Mr. Price, has possession of Gen. Walker's private correspondence with citizens of that republic, previous to the late invasion. It is said to give abundant evidence that the people of Ruatan Island were almost unanimously in favor of the expedition, and that it was favored by many prominent persons on the main land. How Mr. Price came in possession of this correspondence is not stated."

☞ Lord M——, with no very large portion of either wit or wisdom, had a very exalted opinion of his own powers. When once in a large company, and expatiating about himself, he made the following pointed remark, "When I happen to say a foolish thing I always burst out laughing." "I envy you your happiness, my lord, then," said Charles Townsend, "for you must certainly live the merriest life of any man in Europe."

The Best Joke in the *World* (N. Y.)—The South Carolinians are organizing "Minute Men." There's no use in their attempting to fight us, for every squad of sixty would be *ours* as soon as they attempted to *strike*.

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Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa, Jute, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep-Skin Mats of the greatest variety in size and pattern.

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Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Plushes, Enamelled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterer's use.

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G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
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GROCERS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS,
Will find in our stock all kinds and qualities of Straw and Manilla Wrapping papers. Also Letter, Cap and Note Papers suitable for the trade and consumption.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,
You will consult your own interests by calling and examining our stock, comprised in part as follows:
2,000 Bundles Printing and Book Paper, all sizes, weights, and quality. Any size made to order on short notice.
2,000 Reams Flat Caps, white and blue
[illegible] " Double Flat Cap, white and blue.
1,500 " Folio Post, white and blue.
500 " Demy and Medium, white and blue.
[illegible] " Flat Letter.
2,000 " Plain Letter, Cap and Notes.
20 " Fine Straw and Binders' Boards.
100 " Assorted Glazed Papers.
25 " Marble Papers.
CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARDS,
Of the best manufacture.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.
no17d478tjan10'61

NEW SUPPLY OF
TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S
NEW BOOK,
MISS GILBERT'S CAREER.
PRICE, $1.25.
For sale by
W. B. KEEN, Bookseller,
No. 148 ....LAKE STREET........ No. 148

MUDGE'S
American Sherry.
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.
Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a pure grape wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, AND WHO, CONSEQUENTLY, CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect.
Sold at manufacturer's prices by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.
I. R. Mudge, Belvedere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860. se13-d64-4m

STOVE POLISH.
To Druggists, Grocers and Hardware Merchants:
Gentlemen:—Your attention is respectfully called to the merits of the justly celebrated
J. H. GAUTIER & CO'S
Carburet of Iron
STOVE POLISH.
J. H. G. & Co. being the most extensive Crucible Manufacturers in the United States, use only PURE EAST INDIA LEAD in the manufacture of the above named Stove Polish, the advantages of which, over all other compounds now in use, are,
It not only removes but prevents Rust, while the surface is not injured by the action of the most intense heat. Unlike most other articles in use, it is entirely free from any unpleasant odor. One package will last longer and produce a more beautiful polish, with one-half the labor, than three of any other now in use.
Beware of imitations. Sold everywhere, by all first class Druggists, Grocers and Hardware merchants.
J. H. JOHNSON,
Sole Agent for the manufactures, No. 70 State Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
R. R. LANDON, Agent.

FUR MANUFACTORY.
C. M. SPEARS, JR.,
With
J. & A. HERZOG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.,
65 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 65
Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
Sugar of Milk,
Patent Groats and Barley, Biscotine,
Farina, Arrow Root, Oat Meal,
Tapioca, Sago, Broma, Chocolate, &c.,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY,
May be found at GALE, BROTHERS,
Family Prescription Store,
202 Randolph Street.

REMOVAL.—Furst & Bradley,
Plow, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers.
Sales Rooms, No. 90 West Lake street. Factory Nos. 56 and 60 North Jefferson, between Lake and Fulton streets. All kinds of Wagon Timber, Plow Handles [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Amalgamation of Languages.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting sick headache, of hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

Bridget.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

Twenty Millions of Dollars Saved.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ Over Excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

Fact worth Knowing.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

Great Discovery.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,
IMPROVING THE APPETITE,
Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have
Prevented and Relieved
a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the
Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,
renders it easy to administer them to children.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

HERRING'S PATENT
Fire Proof Safes.
THE CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD
Over 20,000 in Use,
AND OVER
400 Tested in Accidental Fires.
$1,000 will be paid to any person who can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have just opened their new store for the sale of HERRING'S SAFES, and have removed the Safe from the Agency formerly at C. L. Harmon's, 125 South Water street, to
No. 40 State Street,
Where they have now on hand (and always intend to keep) the largest assortment of Safes in the West. Also—Vault Doors, Bank Vaults, Money Chests, Bank Locks (of all makers), Side Board Safes, Etc.
The public will bear in mind that this is the only Safe that in every instance has always preserved its contents. Only Depot in the West exclusively for the sale of Herring's Safes. HERRING & CO.,
No. 40 State street, (Laflin's Block,) Chicago,
no7-d409-1m3dp Opposite City Hotel.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.
DO YOU LOVE A
GOOD CUP of COFFEE?
IF YOU DO
GO TO STANTON'S,
48 ...... South Clark Street. 48
THERE YOU CAN GET
The Finest Old Government Java.
" " Mocha.
" " Maracaibo.
" " Rio.
ROASTED, GROUND AND GREEN PURE.
TEA DRINKERS
WILL FIND
The Finest Teas
TO BE HAD ANYWHERE,
Of far superior quality, for the price, than can be had of any other House in this country.
TRY MY TEAS!
OOLONGS,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST,
OLD HYSON,
IMPERIAL,
YOUNG HYSON,
From 50c. per pound to $1.
DON'T FAIL TO TRY MY
TEAS.
STANTON, No. 48 South Clark street,
oc1'60-1y2dp Next the Sherman House.

TOYS AT WHOLESALE.
Toys at Retail.
TOYS BY THE CASE,
200 to 2,000 Pieces.
FANCY GOODS FROM FRANCE,
Fancy Goods from Switzerland,
FANCY GOODS FROM GERMANY,
AND
YANKEE NOTIONS,
OF ALL KINDS
AT PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE.
Merchants from the Northwest,
Merchants from the Southwest,
Merchants from the West,
Should call and see the immense variety which is being sold at prices that astonish all competitors.
☞ Send for Catalogues or call and be convinced.
no15d457tjan1

CROCKERY AND GLASS.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
43 - Lake Street, Chicago - 43
Importers and Dealers in
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,
BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS,
TABLE-CUTLERY AND LOOKING-GLASSES.
Ask the attention of Dealers to their
Large and Complete Stock of Goods,
Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
Wigwam Tonic.
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.
They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.
Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
And hundreds of others.
For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally. no10'60-1y

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
- - Lake Street - - 123
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WRITING PAPERS,
Envelopes, Memorandum and Pass Books.
WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS,
Cards and Cardboards.
BOOK BINDERS' STOCK,
AND OFFICE STATIONERY.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
123 Lake Street.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
Especially designed
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.
☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. F. S. Fuller & Co.

E. G. L. FAXON,
No. 70 Lake Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.
The Best Goods in the City
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PAPER HANGINGS,
FALL STOCK,
Closing Out at Greatly Reduced Prices.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - - - Lake Street - - - 70

CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of the disease, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing Post Office Box 4254. Office 126 Lake street, corner of Wells [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
R. R. LANDON, Agent.

☞ For Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and all Nervous diseases, use Hunnewell's justly Celebrated Tolu Anodyne. If the directions are strictly followed and a cure not effected, the money will be refunded. Get a pamphlet.
Also, Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy, for Colds, Coughs and Consumptive tendencies. For sale by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & DOCKWAY General Agents for the Northwestern States, office and depot, 70 State street, Chicago.

☞ Hostetter's Bitters.—There is no more valuable article in the whole catalogue of domestic remedy than a vegetable tonic. It gives activity to the digestive organs. It increases the appetite. It enlivens the spirits, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body, and in short, is judiciously used, wakes up the whole system to a wholesome cognizance of its own powers and a renewed disposition to exert them. Among the tonics of the day, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, manufactured by Hostetter & Smith, at Pittsburgh, Pa., may be set down as deservedly the most popular. They are a pungent, lively, palatable tonic, not unpleasantly bitter, nor yet excessively spirited, and their medical effect is perfectly surprising. No family can conveniently do without a bottle. It should be found in every closet. It is both useful and agreeable.—[N. Y. Atlas, Aug. 14th, 1859.

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt, (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery
cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with Manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15d399-1y]

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED
PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, evenness and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. [illegible]
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S
MACHINERY DEPOT,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines.
WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINES,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of Dufee & Co's Celebrated brand of
DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
A large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c. &c. At the very lowest cash prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
133 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1376.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between M. Diversy and Frank Johnson, deceased, under the style of Johnson & Diversy, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Johnson, and also by the expiration of the term of copartnership. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by M. DIVERSY.
Chicago, November 21, 1860.

The business of Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, and Importers for the sale of Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar, will be carried on at No. 179 South Water street, corner of La Salle and South Water streets by M. DIVERSY & CO.
Chicago, November 21, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Pool & Dean, Job Printers, 17 Clark street, Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm will be settled by I. A. Pool, to whom all debts due the firm are payable.
ISAAC A. POOL,
JOHN W. DEAN.
Chicago, Nov. 19, 1860.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. S. PHILLIPS,
WM. N. PHILLIPS,
RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves as
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Under the name and firm of Phillips & Brother.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860. WM. N. PHILLIPS, THOS. S. PHILLIPS.

RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN
continues the
GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,
and has associated with him Richard H. Jordan, under the name and firm of VAN WAGENEN & JORDAN, No. 185 South Water street.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860.

L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS,
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.

Special Notices.

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Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
E. B. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

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☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oc5'60-1y

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention. no2-ly

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded sixty-two First Premium in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15d269-1y]

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect. [oc6d198-3m

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, and Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent in payment). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, sent on application. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month, single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $1 each number. The instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S
MACHINERY DEPOT,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines.
WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINES, WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of Dufee & Co.'s Celebrated brand of
DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS.
A large stock constantly on hand. Also, HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., At the very lowest cash prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
my14d89-1y] 132 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
LEAD PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. [ap15]

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between M. Diversy and Frank Johnson, deceased, under the style and firm of Johnson & Diversy, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Johnson, and also by the expiration of the term of co-partnership. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by M. Diversy. M. DIVERSY.
Chicago, November 21, 1860.

The business of Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, and Depot for the sale of Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar, will be carried on at No. 179 South Water street, corner of La Salle and South Water streets by
M. DIVERSY & CO.
Chicago, November 21, 1860. no21d507-3w

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Pool & Dean, Job Printers, 17 Clark street, Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm will be settled by I. A. Pool, to whom all debts due the firm are payable.
ISAAC A. POOL,
JOHN W. DEAN.
Chicago, Nov. 19, 1860. no20x24

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. S. PHILLIPS,
WM. N. PHILLIPS,
RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860. no15-d461-3w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves as GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the name and firm of Phillips & Brother.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860.
WM. N. PHILLIPS,
THOS. S. PHILLIPS.

RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN will continue the GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, with Mr. Richard H. Jordan, under the name and firm of VAN WAGENEN & JORDAN, at No. 126 South Water street.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860. no15-d462-3w

L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.

Money and Exchange.

$14,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for five years, on property in this city.
☞ Business paper wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO.,
36 and 38 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1,500, on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago.
GEORGE W. NEWCOMB,
oc4-d180-2m] No. 80 Dearborn st., Room 5, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums and for Terms to Suit.
BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GREENEBAUM BROS.,
oc20-d368-1m Corner Lake and La Salle sts.

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
au21-c912-6m 121 Lake street Chicago.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
No. 63 Clark Street.
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.
☞ City-Scrip wanted. my29-c453-1y

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6
no14-1y N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN,
BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,
No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.
Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.
Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant.
A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.
☞ Credits given on New York and Boston.
[oc20d301-6m]

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
EMERY COBB,
ap18-1y-c955 Telegraph Office.

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80
GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
References.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. jel5'60-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 165 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-58-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
130 - - - Clark Street - - - 130
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.
[dl '59-1y]

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
75 - - Chestnut, North Side, - - 75
Between Third and Fourth sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. [jel-1y-v185] CALVIN C. BURT.

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
102 ... Washington Street, Chicago ... 102
Just east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.
oc5'60-1y

FULLER & ALBAUGH,
DENTISTS,
58 ... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ... 58
Post Office Box 2829.
J. C. FULLER. [oc4'60-1y] WM. ALBAUGH.

Real Estate.

TOMPKINS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE
And Merchandise Brokers,
Buys and Sells Lands, Exchanges Property for Goods of any kind; Will attend to any business for parties at a distance where an agent is required; Negotiate Loans, Make Collections, &c., &c., &c.
Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block,
Office of the Commercial Advertiser and Real Estate Gazette. oc25-d129-1m

Medicines, &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills,
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.
IN ALL CASES
Of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys,
Billious Fevers, and Liver Complaints,
In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers and others, who once use these medicines, will never afterwards be without them.
Billious Colic, Serous Looseness, Biles, Costiveness, Colds, Coughs, Colic, Corrupt Humors, Dropsies, Dyspepsia.
No person with these distressing diseases should delay using these medicines immediately.
Fever and Ague.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them. Be satisfied and be cured.
Foulness of the Complexion, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas and Flatulency.
Mercurial Diseases.—Never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Organic Affections.
Piles.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone. Pains in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.
Rheumatism.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines. Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings, Scrofula, or King's Evil in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description. Worms of all kinds are effectively expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.
THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
Purify the Blood, and thus remove all disease from the system. Prepared and sold by
Dr. Wm. B. Moffat,
335 Broadway, cor. of Anthony street, New York.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. [au29'60-1y

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
29 South Canal Street .... Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. H. B. STONE.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
18x47 19x29 20x44 22x40 26x42 22x33
20x46 28x44 24x36 24x27 37x41 22x32
26x42 24x34 25x38 25x35 20x27
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER.
3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla do.
200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3684. my28-d331-1y

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. YERBURY,
157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to.
[ap27'60 1y]

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS
OF SIDNEY KALISH,
No. 195 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams, Chicago, Illinois.
I have been awarded the First Premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to. [jal8-1y

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.
A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
oc27-d354-6m 133 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
89 S. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.
jel8-1y

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Weigh out of Level. No Check

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.15 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.40 a. m.	2.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
7.25 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
9.15 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	4.00 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	No mail.	4.50 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.25 a. m.	12.30 a. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.25 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
7.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	6.05 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	1.55 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.

A Pearl Wedding and What Came of It.

For several months past a suit, involving the custody of a sweet little babe, has attracted the attention of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and from the manner in which it seems to be conducted, there is no telling when it will be brought to judgment. After numerous arguments before the Judges, at Chambers, the case was finally referred to a referee, before whom it is now pending. As it has afforded a theme for much scandal, a brief history of it may not prove uninteresting. A few years ago, after a brief but delightful courtship, a wedding, of a stylish character, took place in one of the fashionable up-town churches, the following account of which appeared in the Charleston *Courier*, from the pen of a New York correspondent of that journal:

"Pearl Wedding.—An interesting wedding took place a few days since between a Mr. Henry B. Melville and Mrs. Sarah K. Seymour. The parties have been married before, and each has a family of seven children, those of the gentlemen comprising six daughters and a son, and those of the lady six sons and a daughter. The sons acted on the occasion as groomsmen, and the daughters as bridesmaids to their future mother. The whole fourteen children, dressed alike according to their sex, entered the church arm in arm, and ranged themselves on either side of their parents, who are both remarkably handsome, and looked superb. The bride is wealthy, and was richly dressed in a pearl colored moire antique, with costly laces, diamond brooch, and bracelets, and pearl head dress."

The honeymoon, though protracted beyond the usual limits of such affairs "in the tide of men," was most felicitous, and there were long continued jubilant demonstrations of the newly-formed brothers and sisters. All went as merry as a marriage-bell, and the result of the union was a fine male infant which was declared, as all babies are, to be the handsomest child ever born. Although this union was inaugurated under such happy auspices and cemented by the bond above mentioned, the course of true love would not run smooth. Matters of property on the one side and the other, with other differences, led to unhappy words and continued bickerings. Husband and wife fell out, and the children followed suit, taking side with their respective parents.

A separation, which occurred over eighteen months ago, was the result. Mrs. Melville left the house, and has since lived alone. At times, when possessed of a better feeling, she would write to her husband in the most affectionate terms, as some of her letters accepted in evidence showed, and requested him to visit her; and then, in another day, when her mind had been poisoned, she would turn against and repulse him, and do everything that would tend to distress and harass him. On one occasion, Mr. M. went to visit his wife in the evening, when she accused him of visiting a lady of their acquaintance, living up town. She alleged that she too called upon the lady, and was kept waiting for over an hour in the parlor, and that when she went in she saw his hat and cane on the table—she was sure of it.

During the storm over this matter, Mr. M. had the child in his arms. She continued the accusation, and he in turn denied it, but finally remarked, "If it will please you or content you to have me lie about about the matter, I will say I was there." This was sufficient, and Mrs. M., in her wild excitement seized his hat and cane (the same that she alleged she saw at their mutual friend's house,) tore the beaver to pieces and threw it in the street. The cane she also tried to demolish. Mr. Melville, with the child still in his arms, stepped upon the piazza and awaited her return. Presently she came in, and barred her husband and child out, closing the windows, doors, and shutters, and retiring to her room.

Mr. Melville in vain sought for admittance, and was finally obliged to convey the child (in its night clothes) thus abandoned to his own domicil, where the little one was kindly cared for by his own daughters. Upon the reference before Judge Mountfort, evidence was adduced showing that before the separation Mrs. Melville drove him from his own room, and compelled him to sleep upon a low pallet in the garret. It also appeared in evidence that when the child was but six weeks old, she went where Mr. M. was sleeping and threw the infant violently in his face. Other testimony showed that the child before coming into the custody of Mr. M. had been sadly neglected.

The nurse who attended her testified to her being the most violent woman she had ever met with. During the five weeks that she was with her she received nothing but ill treatment, and the child received no care.

One of her sons testified to seeing Mr. Melville carry off the child, but he did not see anything of the hat. His evidence was, however, contradicted by Mr. Jauncey, who saw the boy bring in the hat in a mutilated condition. This witness, at her request, endeavored to prevail upon Mr. M. to return the child. The occasion of her leaving his house she called birthday treat. Mr. Wm. H. Jauncey testified to her wealth, and thought on that account she was more qualified to take care of the child.

Dr. Werner, who attended one of Mr. Melville's own children with scarlet fever, testified that Mrs. M. never made her appearance in the room nor gave any care to the sufferer. He invariably found Mr. Melville at the bedside. It was shown in evidence that she locked her first husband, Mr. Seymour, out of the house, and compelled him to sleep in the carriage-house with the colored coachman. Her general ill-treatment of Mr. Seymour and Mr. Melville was fully testified to.

In consequence of a difficulty between the respective counsel, the case remains in statu quo, and it is impossible to tell when it will be terminated.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WESTERN MATTERS.

On Saturday night week, George Whitlock, a son of Henry Whitlock, residing at Eastern precinct, Greene county, in this State, while hunting with another young man, became cold, and they built a fire at the root of a small tree, which soon burned down, in its fall striking young Whitlock on the head, causing instant death. He was 16 years of age, and a youth of much promise.

Sad Accident.—A shocking accident occurred about five miles west of town on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Cox. Mrs. Cox had gone to see her sick mother, living about half a mile from her residence, and left her children alone—a little boy about twelve years old, took down a double barrelled pistol, loaded with three buck shot in each barrel; and while playing with it discharged the contents into the face of his little sister, about six years old. The little girl was not more than three feet from the muzzle of the pistol, and consequently her face was not only badly lacerated, but also burnt into a black crisp by the powder. At last advices the child was doing well, and hopes are entertained that she may recover. But her face will be very much disfigured.—*Jerseyville Prairie State.*

Fire.—The engine house of the Peoria, O. & B. Railroad, at Peoria, was burnt on Sunday night. The engines within the building were saved.

Poisoning Horses.—The rascals down in Steuben county, Indiana, are engaged in the nefarious business of poisoning horses. Dr. C. B. Lacy, of Brockville, had two destroyed in that way a few days since, and other citizens have suffered in the same way.

Death of a Stranger.—A young man from Hutsonville, Ill., named William Preston, aged 22 years, died at Mrs. Corbett's boarding house on Wednesday night, of consumption. He was brought there in the last stages of the disease, and left among total strangers. Mrs. C. and others soothed his last hours, however, and bestowed on him all possible care. His father was telegraphed to and will arrive in a day or two. His remains will be taken back to Hutsonville for interment.—*St. Paul Minnesotian.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Richard Armstrong, D. D., died at his missionary post, in the Sandwich Islands, on the 23d of September, from injuries received by a fall from his horse.

—The property of Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, is said to have been ascertained, within a few days, to be as follows: Real estate, $2,000,000; personal property, $1,000,500; total, $3,500,000.

—Edwin Forrest is said to have expended over twelve hundred dollars in purchases at the sale of the Burton library.

—The world-renowned Dr. Philip Ricord, of Paris, lately retired from the clinical chair, which he has held for thirty years in the Hospital du Midi.

—Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, while returning from the southern part of his diocese on Monday of last week, met with a severe fall, and fractured his knee-pan. He will be confined to his bed for several weeks, and has been obliged to recall his appointments.

—It is rumored that when Chancey Vibbard goes to Congress he will resign the Superintendency of the New York Central Railroad, and that Mr. Harlan W. Chittenden, Assistant Superintendent of the Rochester and Syracuse Division, will step into his shoes.

—Lewis Suter has been arrested and held to bail in Lancaster, Pa., on suspicion of having poisoned with arsenic five horses belonging to Emanuel Shrober, keeper of a hotel in the town mentioned, and proprietor of a rival stage line.

—Col. Rudler, at last accounts, was about half way between Truxillo and the capital, and was receiving much better treatment than he could have anticipated.

—An important ejectment suit is pending in the Land Court in St. Louis, in which Hon. Wm. Preston, United States Minister to Spain,

"COSTAR'S"
VERMIN EXTERMINATORS
The Only Infallible Remedies Known.
DESTROYS INSTANTLY,
Every Form and Species of
VERMIN.
These remarkable preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
10 years and more established in New York City
USED BY—the City Post Office.
USED BY—the City Prisons and Station Houses.
USED BY—City Steamers, Ships, &c.
USED BY—the City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
USED BY—the City Hotels—'Astor'—'St. Nicholas,' &c.
USED BY—the Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
USED BY—more than 5,000 Private Families.
☞ See what the People, Press and Dealers say:
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Shipping and Commission Merchants,
NO. 144 WATER STREET, N. Y.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Special attention given to the sales of Hides, Wool and Skins. Refer to W. W. DeForest & Co., N. Y.; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., do.; S. Hawk, Richmond House, Chicago. oc5x1m

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Loomis Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, give their

Commission Merchants.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 136 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings, Post Office Drawer 2884, Chicago.
JAS. D. BAILIE. T. E. SEYMOUR.
References—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.; T. H. Seymour, late Ass't Gen. Freight Ag't C. B. & Q. R. R.; J. D. Bailie, late of firm of Jno. Gilbert & Co. au16-c881-1y

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
13 South La Salle Street,
Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago.
JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. I. P. RUMSEY.
CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable.
no12-d494-6m FLINT & WHEELER.

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by
oc2 '60 1y] THOMAS NASH.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.
The Union Insurance
AND
TRUST COMPANY.
Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI F. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.
D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Pamet Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't. Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill. no10-d427-3m

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 00
	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c	$889,400 00	$969,962 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	225,000 00	232,650 00
State Stocks, &c	244,810 00	224,822 20
City Stocks, &c	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c	85,600 00	92,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	82,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		75,996 00
Miscellaneous Items		97,739 56
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		304,746 26
Claims unadjusted and not due	$179,987 65	
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Polices issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT,
Agents for Chicago.
jy10-1y No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
(OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000.00
SURPLUS		182,325.91
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		$37,989.92
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		34,131.88
Real Estate, unincumbered		6,500.00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		86,300.00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		46,800.00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000.00
	Par Val.	Mk't. Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	85,000	86,100
New York Bank Stock	138,100	140,762
Hartford Bank Stock	150,500	215,175
Waterbury Bank Stock	11,300	12,300
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	412
Holyoke Water P'r. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	10,385
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,700
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,600
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
Accumulated interest on investments		6,711
Total Assets		$582,325.91

Total Liabilities - - - $40,704.53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, fully authorized agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and his aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap2-60-1y

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.70.
Officers:
GEO. HART, President. | H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. ROSS, Vice-Pres't. | S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
Directors—George B. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-'60-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Paid up Capital .... $300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water sts.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital $131,636.22
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block. oc25-b005

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY.
Chartered in 1810.
ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call	$152,303.94
Loans amply secured	54,173.59
Real Estate, cash value	15,000.00
2,386 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	265,592.00
2,300 " " " in New York	200,825.00
1,010 " " " in Boston	108,985.00
420 " St. Louis and Milwaukee	42,400.00
120 " River Company Stock, Hartford	3,000.00
140 " Railroad Stock	14,250.00
41 City and Railroad Bonds	42,460.00
State Stocks	56,725.00
Total Assets	$955,754.53
Total Liabilities	$66,939.85

Polices in the above Company issued by
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis Block,
au30-c961-4m Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
MILLER & WILLMARTH,
Agents for the
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.
[je2-1y]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND
Marine Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1860 .... $236,317.09
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
jy14-1y-4785 Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.
S. D. BALDWIN'S
EXCELSIOR GOVERNOR AND GAS PURIFIER
Has met with the approval of Gas Engineers, and pronounced by them superior to any thing of the kind invented. They are warranted to save consumers of gas from 25 to 40 per cent., and keep in order ten years. The public are respectfully requested to give them a trial.
Relying upon the merits of the Machine
I propose to attach them to meters, and remove them if they do not give entire satisfaction AT MY OWN EXPENSE.
Agents wanted in all cities where gas is used. Office

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS
AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts. Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES,
au20 78 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by
A. GRAVES,
au20 78 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
550 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
12,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
325 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc12-'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold
At the Lowest Prices.

1860 BOOTS & SHOES. 1860
PEARSON & DANA,
49 - - Lake Street, up-stairs, - - 49
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.
Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examing our goods before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, Low rent and small profits. se21-d105-3m

177 RANDOLPH STREET. 177
(Third Store East of Briggs House.)
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive a large and varied stock of
Crockery, China and Glassware,
Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
my16-1y 177 Randolph street.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper,
TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS
Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c.
18 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 18.
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS
Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER
[oc1d133-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
2,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
300 " Russia Sheet Iron.
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
3,000 Lbs. Brazer's Copper.
5,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 30.
3,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
se4 No. 176 Lake street.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND
SHOE STORE.
No. 152 LAKE STREET,
Next Door East Marine Bank Building.
Has opened with the largest and best stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever brought to this market, which will be offered at Wholesale and retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c., and Men's Boys' and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago.
The subscriber in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to sell them to suit all classes.
se11-d36-3m A. M. MILLER, Agent.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS B. BYRN, 170 Lake Street.
[mh30 '60]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
HATS AND CAPS,
42 & 44 Lake Street.
The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
[se4-63-3m]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
No. 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt-paying trade. We are the Agents for
MITCHELLS' PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES
IN ALL THE STATES WEST OF [illegible]
☞ We are now to be found at the magnificent store

Wholesale Houses.

FRESH FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS.
A Full Stock Bought at
SENSATION PRICES.
Buyers are invited to examine the inducements.
BOWEN BRO'S
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

No. 37 Lake Street. } IRON BLOCK { No. 42 Wabash Av
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
WOOLENS, SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &A.
We shall continue our motto
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers. [1850

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c
AT WHOLESALE.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
35 .... LAKE ST., CHICAGO 35
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au29'60-1y

TIN PLATE,
TINNERS' STOCK,
For Sale at Low Prices.
5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
500 " Polished German.
250 " casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.
1,300 bdls. Wire as'ted Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.
A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
Metal Warehouse,
45 ...... WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO 45
AGENT FOR
Howe's Improved Standard Scales.
[se13-d67-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH,
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 .... STATE STREET .... 16 & 18
[se5-d37-3m]

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-a80 13]

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated
CORNELL & CO'S
SEWING MACHINES,
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and Salesroom at
133 Lake Street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
L. CORNELL. [se15-d68-3m] T. C. SEYER.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINE.—Manufactured by
DR. R. S. PAYNE,
No. 64 North Dearborn st. Salesroom at the Boot and Shoe Store, No. 152 Lake st., (2d floor.)
Sewing Machine Agents Wanted
In every county throughout the States, to sell R. S. Payne's Metropolitan Double-Lock, Elastic, Fast Grover & Baker's Stitch $25 Family Sewing Machine, the same for which Lewis Cornell has acted as Agent for the last few weeks.
The machines are adapted to all varieties of work, giving perfect satisfaction, and are warranted equal in any respect to those selling at a higher price. A large per centage allowed, and great inducements to enterprising and efficient Agents. We also have Blake & Johnston's Improved Patent Adjustable Hemmer.
Address, or call in person upon DR. R. S. PAYNE, P. O. Box 3306, Chicago, Ill. se28-d143-3m

LICENSED SEWING MACHINES.
The manufacture of all Unlicensed Sewing Machines having been closed or rendered unsafe, by reason of the extension of Elias Howe's, Jr., Patent, and the late decisions of the United States Courts, establishing the priority of the Patents owned by the "Grover & Baker" and "Wheeler & Wilson" Companies, for various Improvements in Sewing Machines, we have, for the better security of the public and ourselves, taken the Agency of and now offer for sale the following
Celebrated Sewing Machines
Manufactured by W. F. Uhlinger & Co., of Philadelphia, under a license from said Elias Howe, Jr., and the above named Companies:
THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE,
A Superior Machine for Family Use.
THE KEY-STONE STATE MACHINE,
For Manufacturing Purposes Unrivalled.
In the above machines, the elements of
DURABILITY AND SIMPLICITY
Will be found more conspicuously manifested than in any other Sewing Machine yet given to the public. They are now, for the first time, offered to the Western public, with the fullest confidence that they will maintain the reputation which their merits have won for them throughout the East and South. All who have ever seen them thus acknowledge their superiority; and we do not hesitate to say, that they will give greater satisfaction than any Machine now or heretofore offered in this market. Also, Agents for
BLAKE & JOHNSTON'S ADJUSTABLE HEMMER,
The Most Complete Hemmer Ever Yet Offered.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
References.—J. C. Burroughs, D. D., President Chicago University, Aiken & Norton, Bankers, Underwood & Co., Commission Merchants, Rev. W. F. Stewart. E. RICHARDS & CO.,
P. O. Box 3982. (Formerly of L. Cornell & Co.)
no 21'60-1y

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 127 South Water st., Chicago.
R. E. CLARK & CO., 136 Broad street, New York,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
[apl '60-1y.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
42, 44, 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
sp6-dawly-471

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR SALE AT THE

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1860.

The stagnation in financial circles to-day has been if anything more marked than during any time for the past week. The banks have been more indisposed to sell exchange and some of them utterly refuse to accommodate on any terms. The reason given is that they have none and are making none or next to none. The rates to customers are 5@8 ℘ cent. and a few charge 10. The street rates 8@10 ℘ cent. The high price of exchange, pork paper, &c., must ere long relieve the market, though no one need look for low rates for some time to come.

Gold, buying at 5@8 per cent., selling 10 premium. The demand to-day has fallen off very considerably.

ILLINOIS BANKS.—There is a much better feeling in regard to the rejected Illinois currency. Several of our merchants advertise to take it at par for goods, and we hear of a proposition on the part of our bankers, with a few exceptions, and some of our railways, to take it as heretofore.

GALENA R. R. DIVIDEND.—The directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad have declared a dividend of five per cent, payable on the first of January. The dividend has been actually earned by the company, and is not fictitious to bolster up the stock. The fact shows how baseless is the panic in regard at least to one of our Western railroads.

NEW YORK.—The afternoon dispatches show an improved stock market in Wall street. Several of the securities rose from ¼ to 3 per cent. on the prices ruling at the first board. Galena went up 5½, a half per cent. above the dividend to be paid in January.

Private dispatches this afternoon reported that the New York banks would suspend specie payments to-morrow. It was believed that the rise in stock at the second board was predicated upon this fact. We can scarcely credit the report. Last week's bank statement shows a decline of more than a million and a half in the specie column, but they appear too strong yet to make a suspension necessary or desirable. The following is from the *Herald's* money article of yesterday:

To-day's advices from the South are more favorable. A quieter feeling is said to prevail among mercantile men. Some small parcels of gold continue to go South, but not more than we are receiving from the East. At New Orleans we hear by telegraph that sight bills on New York are up to par, which stops specie shipments to that quarter for the present.

The bank statement of to-day compares as follows with that of last Monday:

W'kend'g.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulat'n.	Dep'sts.
Nov. 10..	$125,096,715	21,125,429	9,548,112	79,025,298
Nov. 17..	123,271,024	19,464,410	9,266,317	76,189,663
Dec.....	$2,365,691	1,161,019	281,795	2,835,633

The decrease of specie is rather less than was expected by many who had based their calculations on the drain to the South. The average is probably not a declining one, and as the quotation of sight exchange on the North from New Orleans this morning is par, that section of the South has evidently taken as much gold from us as will go at present. In the course of three to four weeks gold will begin to arrive from Europe. The decrease in the deposits and in the loan column is about what was anticipated. Several parties, with more timid foresight than mercantile patriotism, have been taking their balances into special deposits of gold, which naturally deprives the banks of the means of discounting.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
By Canal	....	800	....	1500	800	200
G. & C. U. R. R.	848	13605	107	289	721	1359
C. & R. I. R. R.	200	2100	3500	....	350	..
I. C. R. R.	93	2450	9100	1200	1100	1050
C. B. & Q. R. R.	456	2000	3214	....	469	455
C. & N. W. R. R.	952	6849	30	293	390	489
Total	2549	27804	15951	3282	3830	3521

	Dr's'd Hogs, No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-w'ns, bbls.	S'ds lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	50	....	14	4240	150	6400
C. & R. I. R. R.	...	297	16	808	45	....
I. C. R. R.	....	212	....	32900	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	612	35	1204	....	1770
C. & N. W. R. R.	28	63	30	3160	....	....
Total	78	1184	95	49612	51	8170

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
To Buffalo	1400	15500	....	30000	....	....
To Oswego	....	15500	....	....	....	....
To Pt. Colborne	....	....	16500	....	....	....
Total	1400	31000	16500	30000	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Fish, pkgs	58	Flour, brls	1,400
Apples, brls	1,349	Fish, pkgs	20
Iron, lbs	182,700	Broom Corn, bu	11
Lumber, ft	445,000	Corn, bu	66,123
Lath, No	85,900	Potatoes, bu	40
Shingles, No	77,000	Whisky, brls	23
Wood, cds	190	Oxen, No	2
Wheat, bu	390	Horse, No	1
		Wheat, bu	48,000

The Wheat market to-day was firm. There was a good speculative inquiry, and also a limited demand for shipment, and holders at the opening demanded an advance. After the New York news was received, however, they sold more freely, but at yesterday's full prices. About 60,000 bushels were sold, at 77½@78c for Northwestern Club; 76@76½c for No. 1 Spring; and 74@75 for No. 2 Spring. The Flour market at the opening was firm at yesterday's prices; but under the influence of the Eastern dispatches, it closed weak. About 1300 bbls changed hands, at $3.90@4.13 for good to choice Spring extra, and $4.65 for 100 bbls of a favorite brand. Corn was dull and ½@1c lower, with sales of about 15,000 bushels at 30½@31c for No. 2; 27½@27¾c for new corn, and 30¼c f. o. b. for old and new mixed. Oats quiet at 18¼c afloat. Rye steady at 45c. Barley was dull. Timothy Seed quiet at $2.20@2.25.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were again light, amounting to 1,184, and the market was more active and somewhat firmer. In the early part of the day packers held off for a decline; but owing to the high rates of exchange, there began to be more inquiry by shippers, and the packers purchased more freely at $4.75@5.00 gross for common to good, and $5.10@5.20 for prime. At these prices nearly all the hogs offered were sold, and the market at the close was firm at $5.00 for good lots. Beef Cattle were in fair demand by shippers and city dealers and butchers; but there was little or no inquiry by packers. The sales ranged from $2.25@3.00; but there were no extra shipping beeves on the market.

In Provisions there is little of importance to notice. A lot of 150 bbls Mess Pork was sold at $16.25, for shipment to Canada; but the demand otherwise was confined to retail lots, which changed hands at $17.00. A lot of 500 bbls Mess Pork was offered for next month's delivery, without takers. In Cut Meats we have nothing to report.—Both Southern and Eastern buyers are paralyzed. In Lard we report a sale of 300 trcs at 10½c. Tallow is steady at 9½c. Hides dull.

In Freights there was but little done. Two vessels were engaged, at 10c for wheat to Buffalo, and a propeller at 9½c for corn to Buffalo.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Nov. 19.—To Liverpool, 200 bales cotton (per steamer) at ¾d. 2,000 brls flour at 4s, 40,000 bu wheat at 14½@15½d. in bags, the inside rate from store; 35,000 bu corn at 13½@14½c, in bulk, the latter price to load at Atlantic dock. To London, 1,500 brls flour at 4s 3d, and 6,000 bu wheat, at 16d in bags. To Glasgow, 35,000 bu wheat on private terms. To Bremen, 300 hhds tobacco at 30s. A brig of 170 tuns from Jacksonville to Norfolk, with lumber at $10 ℘ M feet. One of 200 tuns from Wilmington to Caracas, with lumber, at $13 ℘ M feet. A vessel of 200 tuns to a Windward Island for $1,200, port charges paid, and back to New York on private terms; and a ship of 650 tuns to London with wheat at 14d in shippers' bags; flour at 4s.

Cincinnati Hog and Provision Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.

The packers have suspended operations, and Hogs are quiet at $6.15 net. Mess Pork is dull, and sales were made at $15.75. There is quite a panic in all kinds of provisions.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.—Nov. 20.—The receipts of wheat to-day were about 60,000 bush—a much larger amount than had been looked for in view of the depreciation in prices. The shipments were 91,500 bush for 24 hours ending at 1 P. M. The market was quiet, but a better feeling evidently prevailed, opening with ready purchasers at 75c for No. 1 spring in store. The views of holders were generally above the figures offered, and before the close of 'Change an advance of 1c was conceded without bringing any considerable quantity upon the market. The sales reported were inside of 15,000 bush at 72@73c for No. 1 spring in store; 69@71c for No. 2 in store; 60@62½c for rejected spring, and 75c for extra club. There was more activity in flour at the reduced prices, about 1,500 brls changing hands, at, as near as we could learn, $3.75@7 for good to choice country extra, and $4.10 for fancy brands. The receipts of hogs were larger, and the market excessively dull, packers refusing to pay within 25@50 cents of the prices obtained yesterday. We could hear of no sales whatever.

There was no change in freights, but vessels were scarcer than yesterday. The only engagement reported was the brig F. B. Gardner at 19c for wheat to Buffalo.—*Sentinel, 21st.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1860.

FREIGHTS—Steady. The engagements were as follows:—To Buffalo:—Prop Queen of the Lakes corn at 9½c; schrs. Lone Star and Johnson, wheat at 10c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,549 bbls; shipped, 1,400 bbls. Markets opened firm, but closed dull. Sales were:—100 bbls "Becker's Double Extra" Spring at $4.65 on track; 700 bbls choice Spring extra at $4.12½ del; 500 bbls good Spring extra at $4.00 del; 200 bbls do at $3.90 del; 200 bbls "Smith Mills" at $4.13 del.

WHEAT—Received, 27,801 bu; shipped, 31,000 bu. Market firm. Sales were—700 bu Northwestern club at 77½c in store; 3000 bu do at 78c in store; 25,000 bu No. 1 spring at 76c in store; 3000 bu do at 76½c in store; 14,000 bu No 2 spring at 74c in store; 10,000 bu do at 74½c in store; 5000 bu do at 75c in store; 400 bags choice white winter at $1.10 on track.

CORN—Received, 15,951 bu; shipped, 16,500 bu. Market dull and ½@1c lower. Sales were:—4000 bu No. 2 at 31c in store; 2500 bu do at 30½c in store; 2500 bu New corn at 27½c in store; 3000 bu do at 27¾c in store; 1500 bu do at 29c afloat; 3000 bu old and new mixed at 30¼c f. o. b.

OATS—Received, 3282 bu; shipped, 30,000 bu. Market quiet. Sales were—5,500 bu No. at 18¼c in store.

RYE—Received, 3,830 bu. Market steady. Sales were:—2,000 bu No 1 at 45c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 3,521 bu. Market dull. Sales were:—190 bgs No 1 at 58c; 100 bgs fair at 52c; 135 bgs No 2 at 50c; 67 bgs inferior at 49c.

SEEDS—Received, 8,170 lbs. Market for Timothy very quiet. Sales were: 14 bgs fair at $2.20; 200 bushels prime at $2.25. Clover Seed in demand at [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Dull. Sales were:—100 bbls in two lots at 16½c; 50 bbls country at 16¼c.

ALCOHOL—[illegible] ℘ gal.

[illegible]—Dull. Sales were 150 bbls city at [illegible]

LARD—100 tcs prime [illegible] at 10½c.

TALLOW—75 bbls prime city at 9½c.

HIDES—Dull. Sales to-day at the following quotations: Green, 5c; Green Salted, 6½@7c; Dry Flint, 14c.

CRANBERRIES—10 bbls good at $7.

APPLES—275 bbls prime New York winter at $1.80.

DRIED FRUIT—45 sks Dried Apples at 4½c; 12 sks unpared Peaches at 7c.

POTATOES—400 bbls prime Mercers and Neshannocks at 25c, delivered at cars.

BUTTER—Prime Butter scarce and in demand at 12@14c; good firkin, 11c@12c; common, 10c@10½c.

EGGS—In good demand at 14c ℘ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.75@2.00 ℘ doz.

MILL STUFFS—250 bags good Middlings at $15 del; 150 bags Common at $12.00.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 78. Market quiet and heavy. Sales were:—12, av 200 lbs, at $6.25; 18 av 210 lbs at $6.30.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1184. The market to-day was more active and firm. Sales were:

Hogs.	av'g	Price.	Hogs.	av'g	Price.
48	347	$5.20	350	255	p. t.
46	372	5.10	145	265	5.00
78	310	5.10	78	270	5.00
84	300	5.12½	50	275	5.00
57	265	5.00	211	252	4.85
47	285	5.00	107	269	4.80
46	285	5.00	112	245	4.75
101	260	5.00	58	250	4.75
36	240	5.00	36	290	4.75
143	275	5.00			

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 95. There is a fair demand for good cattle by shippers and butchers, and the market is steady. Sales were:

Cattle.	av'g	Price.	Cattle.	av'g	Price
16	1102	$3.00	20	942	$2.50
16	1400	3.00	17	1025	2.50
18	1125	2.25	18	940	2.30
12	1335	2.75			

SHEEP—There is a fair demand for good Sheep by city butchers. The sales were:

Sheep.	av'g	Price.	Sheep.	av'g	Price.
30	85	$3.00	140	100	$3.25
146	102	3.25	75	85	3.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—ASHES—Dull and nominal at $5.25 for pots and pearls.

FLOUR—Heavy, unsettled and lower. Demand confined chiefly to the pressing wants of the local trade. Shippers and speculators have in a great measure retired from the market. Sales, 6,700 bbls at $4.75@4.90 super state, $5@5.75 extra state, closing with free sellers at the inside price; $4.75@4.90 super western, $5@5.35 common to medium extra western, $5.25@5.35 shipping brands extra r. h. O. Our quotations at the close are entirely nominal. Canadian flour in limited request and declining prices. Sales, 280 bbls at $5@7.25 common to choice extra. Rye flour dull and heavy at $3.25@4 for common to choice super. Corn meal dull and almost unsaleable.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. Sales 350 bbls at 18½@19c—closing with no buyers at over 18c.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and nominally lower, with scarcely any demand either for export or home consumption. Holders cannot sell to any material extent without submitting to a very great sacrifice. Sales 500 bu good and choice white Michigan at $1.30@1.35, 14,300 bu Milwaukee club at $1.12@1.15, 1,400 bu red state at $1.18, 3,000 bu winter red western in store at a price which would be no criterion in the market. Rye dull and heavy with trifling sales at 65@70c. Barley dull and nominally lower, without any transactions of magnitude reported. Corn less active and market rather easier. Sales 34,000 bu at 64@65c for western mixed in store and afloat, 75@76 for southern yellow, and 68@69c for small lots round yellow. Oats dull and heavy. Sales at 35@37½ for western, Canadian and state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, dull, heavy and decidedly lower. Sales 410 bbls, at $15.75@16, mess $10.35@10.50. Prime continues dull and heavy. Sales 150 bbls at $8@10 repacked mess, $10½@11 extra mess, prime mess beef hams dull and nominally unchanged. Cut meats heavy and lower. Sales 53 pkgs at 7½c for shoulders, 10@10½ for hams. Dressed hogs dull at 7½c. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and heavy. Sales 100 bbls prime Northwestern at 12½. Butter selling 10@14 for Ohio, and 15@21 State. Cheese dull at 9@10½c inferior to prime. Coffee market very quiet, we hear of only sales of 95 bags Savanilla on private terms. Sugar very dull. Sales 220 hhds Cuba at 5¼@6⅞ and 20 hhds new crop N. O. 7¾. Mollasses dull, and we hear of only small sales to report.

STOCKS—Better but without activity. C B & Q 65, s 30; C & T 25¼; G & Chi 62; M S guar 28; M C 49¾; Har 14; Erie 27¼; M C 73½; Mo 6s 69; C C & C 89; M S 13¾; Har pfd 32¾; Hud 40¾; P Mail 73; Cumb Coal Co 8; Va 6s 80.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—BEEF—Declined ½c; prices ranged from 6 to 8; extras 9½. Sales limited—some failures in Washington market reported. Receipts 500.

MUTTON—Declined 50c ℘ head; some sales 75c@$1.00. Receipts 10,000.

SWINE—Depressed and sold at 5@5½. Receipts about 13,000.

OSWEGO, Nov. 21—FLOUR—Dull but unchanged. The depressed state of the wheat market and difficulty in negotiating drafts, cause unusual inactivity, and the quotations of the few sales made are kept strictly private. Sales 10,200 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club on private terms. Corn, oats and barley quiet. Rye dull. Sales 5,400 bu Canadian, delivered in the interior of the State, at 61c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower. Wheat 13c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—21,400 bu wheat, 6,300 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—5,300 bush flour, 124,800 bush wheat, 18,000 bu corn, 2,100 bu barley, 12,100 bu rye, 2,700 bu peas.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and no sales. Corn steady; sales 13,000 bu at 47c. Rye lower; sales 1,000 bu at 58c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 18c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—At 4c on wheat to Rochester. No engagements to tide water.

LAKE IMPORTS—6,000 brls flour, 145,000 bu wheat, 3,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—400 bbls flour, 40,000 bu wheat, 40,000 bu corn.

Foreign Markets.

PER PALESTINE.] LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9, Noon.

BREADSTUFFS—Opened with but little request with weak prices: Corn—All qualities have slightly declined.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull. Pork firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 9, Noon.—Consols 93¼@93½ money and account.

The rates for American securities are as follows: Ill C 20@19½ discount; Erie 30½; N Y C 73@78.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........Nov. 21.

Prop Queen of the Lakes, Briggs, Buffalo, 119 brls sugar, 52 hhds do, 33 pkgs fish, 61 brls molasses, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, 547 pkgs mdse, 385 pkgs hardware, 287 pkgs sugar, 100 pkgs molasses, 349 brls apples, 90 pkgs castings, 77 pkgs crockery, 200 bdls iron, 190 pkgs saleratus.
Prop Iowa, Jones, Buffalo, 522 bars railroad iron, 24 pkgs liquor, 65 brls fish, 77 brls sugar, 83 hhds sugar, 16 wagons, 1616 boxes soap, 127 bdls iron, 619 axles, 42 stoves, 75 bags coffee, 56 brls molasses, 300 brls apples, 795 pkgs mdse.
Prop Mendota, Crosby, Buffalo, 330 pkgs sugar, 70 car wheels, 109 pkgs sugar, 40 bbls molasses, 430 pkgs mdse.
Bark Great West, Stewart, Buffalo, 200 pkgs iron, 160 pkgs hardware, 700 brls apples, 60 pkgs fish, 500 pkgs boxes, 90 pumps, 5 pkgs liquor.
Brig Montgomery, Moore, Oconto, 170 m lumber.
Brig Minnesota, Rawson, Du Pier, 160 m lumber, 85 m lath, 20 m shingles.
Schr Farmer, Ritter, Sand Bay, 40 cords wood, 48 m shingles.
Schr Palmetto, Gallegan, Centerville, 120 cords wood.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Peterson's Pier, 130 cords wood.
Schr H W Hinsdale, Parsons, Peterson's Pier, 40 cords wood.
Prop J Barber, Brown, Grand Haven, 115 m lumber, 300 bu wheat.

CLEARED........Nov. 20.

Stmr Comet, Evans, Gr Haven, 50 tons mdse, 20 bags potatoes, 23 brls whisky, 1 ox, 1 horse.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Briggs, Buffalo.
Prop Mendota, Crosby, Buffalo, 1,400 brls flour, 20 brls fish, 85 bdls broom corn.
Prop Buckeye, Rosman, Ogdensburgh, 9,946 bu corn.
Brig Montezuma, Moore, Oconto.
Brig Young America, Doyle, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Brig Minnesota, Rawson, Green Bay.
Schr J S Newhouse, Blair, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Fred Hill, Ferdinand, Fort Huron, 10,181 bu corn.
Schr C Lane, McCrea, Buffalo, 16,500 bu wheat.
Schr John Thursby, Scollay, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Peterson's Pier.
Schr H W Hinsdale, Parsons, Peterson's Pier.
Schr Eagle Wing, Chase, St. Catherines, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Gray Eagle, Perritt, Buffalo, 16,500 bu wheat.

Lake Ports.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19.—Cleared, bark Grace Greenwood, Stark, Chicago.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—Arrived, props Free State, Rounds, Chicago; Neptune, Salisbury, do; City of Madison, McGowan, do; barks John Sweeney, McArthur, do; Hungarian, Blair, do; Danube, Super, do; brig C B Blair, Bateman, do, schrs Wings of the Wind, Barse, do; Rainbow, Wolfe, do; Massillon, Lloyd, do; International, Hinman, do; Baltic, Baker, do. Cleared, props Pittsburgh, Beckworth, do; Alleghany, Boynton, do; bark Wm. Sturges, Faith, do; schrs Nightingale, Turner, do; Convoy, McKirdy, do. Gertrude, Mayes, do.

Nov. 19.—Arrived, schr Monteagle, Woolson, Chicago.

OSWEGO, Nov. 19.—Arrived, schrs Acontias, Gibbs, Chicago; W S Nelson, Patten, do; Enterprise, Gillmore, do; T H Lathrop, Collins, do. Cleared, schrs J F Warner, Manning, do; Lively, Hamilton, do; E M Peck, Hanchett, do.

Nov. 19.—Arrived, schrs Millard Fillmore, Spencer, Chicago; Emeu, Nicholson. Cleared, schr Marquette, King, do.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters: Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. E. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. SCHULLER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhoea of several years standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: [illegible] Dr. Campbell [illegible] highly valuable as medicinal agents [illegible] for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels.

[illegible]

Other testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.

NEW POST OFFICE KEYS.—Duplicate Keys made without removing the [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi in Naples.

PORTLAND, Nov. 21.—The steamship Palestine from Liverpool on the 8th, via Londonderry on the 9th inst., arrived at this port at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Palestine's dates are one day later than those already received. The Palestine was substituted for the North Briton. The mails by the Palestine were despatched South by the steamboat train at 5 o'clock this evening and are due in New York to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

The King of Sardinia had entered Naples.

There was a doubtful report that a treaty of peace had been signed at Tientan.

GREAT BRITAIN.—No intelligence had been received of the Prince of Wales; but two vessels, supposed to have been the Hero and Ariadne were seen passing Pill, off Portland, during the night of the 8th.

Prince Alfred arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 9th.

FRANCE.—The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of 25,333,000 francs.

ITALY. The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the dissolution of the Pope's army was positive, and that he will only have left to him a simple guard of 3,000 men.

Victor Emanuel arrived at Naples on the morning of the 7th inst., in company with Garibaldi. They proceeded together to the Cathedral and afterwards to the Royal Palace, where great festivities took place in spite of bad weather.

The British Legion at Naples were dwindling away on account of the disgraceful conduct of its members.

Reported Troubles in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 21.—The state of affairs in Linn and Bourbon counties, Kansas cause much talk and speculation here. Many rumors are afloat in regard to Montgomery's movements. Various reports say he has 3 or 400 men fully armed, and is threatening the lives and property of pro-slavery men in that vicinity. The citizens of Fort Scott are reported as expecting an attack, and were removing their goods and chattels. Nothing had transpired up to three o'clock Monday morning.

WARSAW, Mo., Nov. 21.—A messenger reached here to-day bringing the following dispatch, which has been forwarded to the Administration at Washington:

CLINTON, Mo., Nov. 21.

The Abolitionists, with arms newly imported from Boston, or the East, under command of Capt. Montgomery, numbering from 300 to 500, and increasing in numbers, have attacked Fort Scott, Kansas, broken up the Court, compelling myself and all the officers of the United States District Court to fly for our lives. They have taken the towns on the Missouri line, the Fort Scott Land Office, &c. They intend to invade Missouri.

J. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Judge of the Third Judicial District.

A military company will be organized in this city to-morrow to aid in the suppression of this outbreak.

At a meeting of the citizens of Clinton, Henry county, Mo., to-day it was resolved to raise a volunteer company to defend their homes, and if necessary the western border of the State, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor of Missouri, and lay the facts before him, and request a supply of arms. The following letter has been addressed to Gov. Stewart:

CLINTON, Mo., Nov. 21.—*Sir*—I am here to inform the citizens of this place of the following facts. I have been requested to present them to you as Governor of the State: The Abolitionists, under command of Montgomery and Dr. Pennison, to the number of from three to five hundred, armed with Sharp's rifles, dragoon sabres, navy revolvers and Bowie knives, have suddenly commenced a war of extreme ferocity on the law abiding citizens of Southern Kansas, in the counties of Linn and Bourbon. These arms arrived by the wagon load at or near Mound City about a month since, in boxes, marked as donations for Kansas sufferers. Montgomery has been in Boston during a part of the summer, and returned with plenty of money to enlist recruits. Many of his men are newly imported. He has taken possession of Fort Scott and other towns of the border, near the Missouri line. He has murdered Mr. Moore, a Grand Juror, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Samuel Scott, and Mr. Hinds, and obliged all the United States officers, including myself, to fly for our lives.

His own expressed design in a public speech, as he said without concealment, is to keep possession of Fort Scott and other places near the Missouri line, to prevent a fire in the rear while he cleared out Southwest Missouri of slaves. So far he has carried out literally his declared programme. The citizens of Missouri on the Osage and Mermaton Rivers, in Bates and Vernon, are flying from their homes into the interior. He boasts that he has money and arms to equip and sustain one thousand men. My Court was broken up by them, the U. S. Court for the Southern District, and I suspect that they have seized the records, and also the records of the Land Office, as he publicly declared he would do.

Yours, etc,
(Signed) J. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Dist. Judge of the Third Judicial Dist. of Kansas Territory.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21.—U. S. Marshal P. T. Colby and party, of Kansas Territory, arrived here this evening. They left Fort Scott on Monday the 19th, and bring the following particulars relative to the operations of Montgomery and his gang of Jay Hawkers:

U. S. Judge Williams and the officers of the Court were obliged to flee to Missouri, fearing an attack.

Samuel Scott of Quinn county was taken from his house on the morning of the 18th and hung. Many prominent citizens have been arrested, but their fate is as yet unknown.

Reynolds & Co. of Fort Scott, Crawford & Co. of Chauteau's Trading Post, and other merchants of the Territory, have removed their goods to Missouri.

The roads are lined with teams leaving the Territory.

Mr. Hoffnagle, Post Master at Mapleton, was arrested and threatened with hanging, but he succeeded in making his escape.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21.—Rumors are in circulation here of the burning of Fort Scott, but they are not generally credited.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Government has just been informed that Capt. Montgomery and his party have commenced operations again in Kansas, by hanging and killing their opponents, and threatening to compel an adjournment of the land sales advertised to take place during the month of December. Several days ago letters were received from responsible sources, addressed to the proper authority, stating that Capt. Montgomery had a force of probably 500 men, with plenty of arms, ammunition and other material aid, and that from time to time warlike supplies had been received by him from the North.

The writer also says that the demand to adjourn the land sale would be resorted to as a mere pretext for raising an armed force, and that the real object of this lawless organization is a raid, first on the frontiers of Missouri and then on Arkansas and the western border, to avenge the punishment of abolition emissaries.

Gov. Medary has recently communicated some important particulars relative to Capt. Montgomery's reported alarming movements. Orders will be forthwith despatched ordering United States troops in Kansas to such points as may be necessary for the protection of the Land Officers in the performance of duty, as well as the public property menaced, including Fort Scott.

The Sowers of the Wind Reaping the Whirlwind.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—This has been the most gloomy day yet among the merchants. A heavy cotton house and other smaller houses suspended.

The Banks have resolved to co-operate together and still positively refuse to make any discounts.

Cotton is declining. The stock on hand is now 50,000 bales. Several of the heavy planters refuse to send forward their cotton at present, preferring to wait for a re-action.

Sterling Exchange down to 95. Financial matters are rapidly approaching a climax. Trade is completely prostrated. News of the suspension of the Farmers' Bank of Richmond was received this afternoon, during business hours.

Capt. Berry, of the steamship Columbia, has been presented with a gold-headed cane to-day for raising the Palmetto flag on his vessel. Rev. Mr. Yates made a speech on the occasion, during which he said that if the South required it, he would go into the foremost ranks with a Bible in one hand and a revolver in the other.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—The Farmers' Bank of Va., has suspended specie payments, and resolved to pursue a course of policy to prepare for early resumption. Other banks will follow as a prudential measure during the present pressure.

There is a terrible pressure in the money market, and nothing doing in the produce market. Flour is dull and declining, with few sales, and market is overstocked. All the mills have stopped operations, excepting the Gallego Mills. Wheat has declined 10 cents a bushel.

Gov. Letcher in Reply to Brisbin.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—The *Enquirer* to-day publishes a letter from Gov. Letcher in reply to that of Jno. L. Brisbin of Pennsylvania, who ridicules secession, and states that 200 Virginians have tendered him their command in the event of disunion, &c. The Governor in his reply rebukes the Northern nullification States, and says that dereliction on the part of the North is the prime cause of the present dangerous trouble. He advises the people of the North to correct public sentiment at home and discharge their constitutional obligations with strict fidelity. He then indicates his determination to defend the State of Virginia and stand as a mediator—an armed mediator if necessary—between the Southern States and their assailants, come from what quarter they may. This letter creates great sensation here. All the Richmond and Petersburgh banks have suspended specie payment.

The Panic in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Thomson Brothers state that the currency panic to-day has been equal to that of 1857. They quote all bills south of Washington at 70@75 per cent discount. Illinois and Wisconsin 15 per cent discount. Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Canada 3@5 discount. New York State and New England 1-2 discount. Maryland and Pennsylvania 1@2. The *Post* says the Presidents of the leading banks are discussing a project for relieving the community by issuing scrip based on bills receivable of United States stocks and other approved collaterals, to pass in liquidation of bills to each other. The scrip to bear 7 per cent interest. The banks thus hope to be soon in a position to meet the wants of their dealers. An expansion in loans of several millions is looked for this week.

The Panic in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—It is reported that several produce houses have suspended to-day. Meetings are being held in Texas, calling on the Governor to convene the Legislature, to consider the proper method of vindicating the rights and honor of Texas.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Counterfeit 5s on the Mechanics' Bank, Newark, 2s on the International Bank, Portland, Me., and 1s on the Marine Bank of Boston, are in circulation; also quarter eagles.

Robert Schwarz, a German, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in a Harlem Railroad car.

Rumors that the Metropolitan Bank refuses uncurrent money is unfounded.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent indicates a probable rupture in the Cabinet on the Secession question.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—A fire in Laconia, N. H., last night, destroyed 25 buildings, including the Cerro Gordo House, the Post Office, Telegraph Office, two newspaper offices, etc. Loss estimated at $100,000. Nearly all the business part of the village was destroyed.

The machine shop of the Naumkeag cotton factory in this city was destroyed by fire last night. O. C. Smith, machinist, sustained a loss of $8,000. No insurance.

Baltimore Banks Suspend.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—The Bank Presidents of this city held a meeting this afternoon and resolved to suspend specie payments to-morrow morning.

The steamer for Charleston to-day took down a large cargo of Baltimore manufactures for the Macon Fair.

Convention Bill Passed.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 21.—Both branches of the Georgia Legislature have unanimously passed a bill to call a State Convention.

Broken Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The brokers of this city refuse to take the notes of the Bank of Commerce, at Erie, and the Pit ton Bank.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

MONDAY, Nov. 19. 1860.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The President is engaged at the State Department daily for several hours, and has been for the fortnight past consulting authorities in preparation of his annual message. Its main features, after a review of the foreign policy during the last three years, will be in reference to the present attempts at disunion. So far from favoring these schemes, or being pledged to secession, as alleged by Mr. Keitt and others, his whole argument will be directed to overthrow any such assumption, and to establish, by historical facts, that the contingency was not only never contemplated, but was expressly forbidden by the concurrent declarations of the framers of the Constitution, and the interpretation of the most eminent expounders. Mr. Buchanan has always held this theory, and, perhaps, will take peculiar pleasure in announcing it now under a sense of public duty, and for the purpose of striking an effective blow at the conspirators who have never exhibited the least recognition of his services to the South, or any sense of common gratitude for the sacrifice, made by the Administration during the Kansas controversy.

Both the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions ignored his Administration entirely, and the South generally gave it the cold shoulder in their State Conventions, after having received peculiar marks of favor.

There is scarcely any doubt but his message will be bitterly assailed by the secessionists. It will be sent to Congress two days before the election for delegates to the Convention in South Carolina, and, doubtless, form the principal topic of discussion when it shall meet on the 17th of December. It will have been circulated through the country long before the Conventions of other States can be called, and must necessarily operate upon opinion in emanating from one who is admitted to be the champion of Southern rights.

A fierce controversy may be expected in Congress when the message is delivered, and public interest will be concentrated here, thus drawing off attention from the proceeding in South Carolina by a counter irritant of larger power. It will not be surprising to see the President's doctrines denounced by his recent defenders, and defended by his former opponents.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Governor Letcher will urge upon the Virginia Legislature, which he has summoned for the 7th of January, the policy of submitting propositions for an amendment of the Constitution, containing the basis of a new compromise between the North and South; and, alternatively, a Convention of Southern States to determine their course of action in the present exigency. As the first is almost impracticable, the latter will be most considered. That plan furnishes the only mode by which South Carolina can be extricated from her predicament, for no doubt is entertained that her rash scheme would be voted down in a conference, by which she would be bound to abide after consenting to enter it. And she could hardly refuse to attend if Virginia proposed a General Convention. Some plan will be yet devised to escape the last resort now threatened.

If South Carolina should proceed to the extremity of voting herself out of the Union, and send a Commissioner here, as now suggested, to arrange the terms of her withdrawal, no recognition would be extended to him.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET A UNIT AGAINST DISUNION!—A DAILY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1860.

I learn from a reliable source that President Buchanan not only condemns the doctrine of secession; but that he stands by the Proclamation of Gen. Jackson, issued in December, 1832, against the nullification experiment of John C. Calhoun. The President is giving especial attention to the principles laid down in this celebrated State paper, as well as to its history. He denies a statement which was put forth some years ago, and which may have been recently repeated, that the old hero repented and recanted the teachings of the Proclamation, and is able to show that he stood by them to the last. The emphatic declarations made by Mr. Buchanan on this subject leave no doubt that it will form a prominent topic in his forthcoming message, and that he will reiterate the sentiments and doctrines of the Proclamation without qualification.

What may be regarded as more surprising still, Mr. Buchanan declares that his Cabinet is a unit on this question of secession! Can he be ignorant that Mr. Cobb has been a Secessionist for the last month or two? Or has that distinguished functionary *subsided*, since the failure of his attempt to frighten the Northern people into the support of Breckinridge? I incline to believe that the Secretary was only playing at the game of brag, when, some weeks ago, he threatened disunion and civil war, as the necessary results of Lincoln's election. Several circumstances go to sustain this inference. First, there is this declaration of the President, that his Cabinet is a unit, in opposing secession. Second, is the fact that the *Constitution* newspaper, which declared almost every day during the campaign, that the South would not and ought not to submit to the rule of a Black Republican President, immediately toned down, after the election was over, and denounced anybody and everybody as calumniators who should impute disunion sentiments to it. Third, there is the fact, heretofore given by me, that Mr. Buchanan assured a distinguished foreigner, who expressed apprehension for the fate of the Union, that his fears were groundless; that we Americans are in the habit of talking very extravagantly before an election, but that we know how to take it all back when the contest is over. This shows that he appreciated the game Mr. Cobb was playing, but suffered it to go on, as he suffered his organ to rant in the same treasonable vein up to the day of the election. Fourthly, there is the stubborn fact that Mr. Cobb still holds on to the Treasury keys, after the happening of the contingency which was to make him a traitor. I have too much respect for his sense of honor to believe that he would continue under the obligations of his official oath while actually plotting treason.

An association of Republicans in this city has been formed with a view to the immediate issue of a daily newspaper. It is to be called the *National Republican*, and will be commenced on Monday, the 26th inst. Lewis Clephane is to be the publisher, and Buel and Blanchard the printers. It will be edited for the present by several gentlemen of capacity, and I have no doubt that it will be worthy of the support of the party. The proprietors expect a very considerable local support, both in subscriptions and advertisements.

When the Republican President comes into office, this paper will receive the Government advertising, valued at five to ten thousand dollars per annum. The law gives the advertising to the two city journals having the largest permanent circulation, and to a third to be selected by the President, as a matter of taste or favoritism on his part. Should the *National Republican* fail to "ring in," as the immortal beau Hickman would say, under the first head, it will hardly fall under the second, and in that event the *Constitution* will be turned out to graze, in order to give place to the young suckling. A number of years ago the Democracy made this ample provision to sustain its double and triple organs of various hues, and now the Republicans will enter into their inheritance, without so much as saying "by your leave." But the bounty has been greatly reduced within a few years past. Prior to Mr. Buchanan's Administration the annual stipend to the city press amounted to nearly or quite $20,000; but this subsidy was rigidly restricted to newspapers which supported Slavery. Dr. Bailey's *National Era*, though for ten years the most widely circulated journal in the city, could never get a shilling of this patronage. But those golden years of Pro-Slavery journalism at the seat of Government have passed away; and if kissing is to go by favor, in future, it will not go in that direction.

2,500 PIECES
Merrimac Prints,
NINE CENTS PER YARD,
AT WHOLESALE.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

20,000
STARK MILL AND LEWISTON
BAGS,
At $25 Per Hundred.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

MONEY VS. UNION PARK.—A few more of those beautiful 40x130 Union Park Lots for sale. [illegible]

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

At 9½ o'clock, of New Furniture, Bureaus, Bedsteads, &c., by Gilbert & Sampson, No. 82 Lake street.

FIRE.—The alarm for the third district at half-past six last night, was caused by a light which the bell-ringer saw in the vicinity of the corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The second lecture of the course before the Young Men's Association will be delivered this evening by Rev. T. S. Cuyler, at Metropolitan Hall. Subject—"Orator of Nature."

WEST SIDE UNION DEPOT.—The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway Company have removed their passenger station to the West Side Union Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, and their trains will hereafter start from that point, the first leaving last night.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Abraham Lincoln and lady, Gov. Wood, Ill., Gen. Robinson, Pa., D. Piatt and lady, Ohio, Hon. C. Billinghurst, Wis., Hon. R. C. Scheck, Ohio, are at the Tremont House. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, will arrive this morning.

NORTH SIDE WIDE AWAKES.—This spirited corps laid down their torches last night in a capital affair at the Lake House. They thence marched to the Tremont House, about eleven o'clock, and serenaded the President elect. Mr. Lincoln did not appear, having previously retired.

THE NEW SHERIFF'S OFFICE.—Sheriff Hesing has been for the past two days settled in his new office. He will appoint four Deputies. Of these, W. B. H. Gray, William F. DeWolf and Frank Lumbard are already installed—the fourth yet to be named. Mr. DeWolf is to have charge of the services in the Recorder's Court.

Sheriff Gray had a gold vest chain presented to him, Thursday night, on the occasion of his retiring from office. The chain is probably the most massive ever made—weighing something under several pounds and a half. The following is the inscription: "Presented to John Gray, Sheriff of Cook County, as a token of regard by his Deputies and Employees, Chicago, Nov. 1860." Obverse: "J. G." The presentation was made by A. C. Hesing, the present Sheriff, who was inducted into office on Tuesday.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—Hon. Abraham Lincoln and lady arrived in town last evening, and took rooms at the Tremont House. It is the first visit of Mr. Lincoln to this city since May last, previous to his nomination. His present visit is made on matters of private business, and the absence of all public demonstration will best befit the occasion, in a city where Mr. Lincoln in private life and private professional duties has won hosts of warm friends, and nothing formal is needed to attest the sincerity of the rejoicing and congratulation elicited by his elevation to the post of chief prominence in our nation. He will meet to-day Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, who is to arrive here this morning, and will pass a day or two in this city.

STABBING AFFRAY AT A DANCE HOUSE.—At the saloon of Patrick Carberry on North River street, they had a dance on Tuesday night, and other jollifications, not to forget a little whisky. Just before midnight a colored man entered the place, but his presence was not agreeable and one of the dancers used a chair over the negroe's head, asking him "what business a nigger had among white folks." After knocking him down he beat him severely. A man named Douglas, who was sitting peaceably on the counter, ventured a remark that the colored man "should not be killed," when the wrath of the assailing party was turned toward him, and without saying a word he walked up to Douglas, plunged a knife into his abdomen, ran out of doors and escaped. The would-be murderer was a stranger to all in the saloon, and has not yet been caught. The wounded man still survives, but in a dreadful condition. He is from Belvidere, Boone County, where he has relatives.

THE DUNTON MURDER TRIAL.—The case of Stephen McEnroe, indicted for fatally stabbing a man named John Brown, at Dunton Station last summer, was yesterday morning brought before Judge Manierre of the Cook County Circuit Court, C. W. Willard and E. G. Asay appearing for the defendant. The prisoner is either doing some very fine acting in the line of unearthly howls and maniacal ravings, or he is actually insane, as claimed by his counsel.

The whole of yesterday forenoon was occupied in obtaining a jury. In the afternoon, after the opening speeches of Prosecuting Attorney and counsel for the defense, the testimony was taken up.

The trial is to be continued to-day.

MRS. WALLER.—This lady appears this evening at McVicker's Theatre, for the last time as "Meg Merrilies," in which character she has attracted large audiences for three nights, whose applause has testified to the truth of what has been said of the lady's acting by the critics of other cities. It is impossible to find fault with her rendition of "Meg Merrilies." From her first entrance from the Gipsey tent, to the last death-throe, the *character* is never for a moment lost sight of; appearance, dress, gait, gesture, intonation of the voice, all are in perfect keeping. It stands out like Spagnoletto's figures, in bold, broad lights and shadows, and with a power of life and truth that "only itself can be its parallel." Remember, to-night will be the last opportunity to see her in this powerful piece of art.

The Bridgeport Murderer.

The testimony taken yesterday before the Coroner's Jury, in the case of Leonard Dalton, charged with the murder of Matthew Scanlan, at Bridgeport, was of an interesting and positive character, but too lengthy to be given in detail here. Dr. Hay, the physician called to dress Scanlan's wounds, Dr. Gore, who held the post mortem examination of the body of the murdered man, Mrs. Margaret Dalton, wife of the prisoner, Michael Cratty, A. J. Doolan and his brother, as well as the policeman who arrested Dalton, gave their testimony, and the matter will undoubtedly be brought before the Grand Jury immediately, as the recognizances of witnesses demand their presence at the Circuit Court rooms during the present term.

The following verdict was rendered by the Coroner's Jury:

That Matthew Scanlan came to his death on the evening of November 19th, 1860, at the house of Mrs. Foley, in Bridgeport, near the Catholic Church, in consequence of wounds inflicted upon him with a knife, or other sharp pointed instrument, on Sunday evening, November 18th, 1860, at the hands of Leonard Dalton.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done, and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Notes on the following banks will be taken at par in payment for groceries at No. 80 North Clark street:
American Exchange Bank.
Bank of the Commonwealth.
Bank of Raleigh.
Corn Exchange Bank.
Bank of Aurora.
National Bank.
State Bank of Illinois. nov21-3t

$100,000

ILLINOIS CURRENCY WANTED.—All banks (thrown out or otherwise) will be taken at *Par*, for all kinds of *Fashionable Clothing*, at the lowest prices, at Putnam's Great Eastern Emporium, 116 Randolph street, 116. nov22-6t

☞ Glycerine Lotion will cure chapped hands and remove all roughness of the Skin. It is the article most approved for the complexion. Can be obtained of E. H. Sargent, Apothecary, Randolph and State street.

MILLINERY GOODS AND CLOAKS.—S. J. Hueston & Shaw, (successors to Walmsley & Hueston,) 41 and 43 Clark street, Chicago, are now offering the above line of goods, embracing Ribbons, Silks, Head Dresses, Velvets, Feathers, French Flowers, Straw Goods, etc., together with Cloaks of the latest designs, at prices which cannot fail to please. Ladies will do well to examine our stock before purchasing.

MILLINERY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the exhibition now being made at the store of Charles Newberger, 123 Lake street, of a very choice selection of millinery of the newest style, made after the latest New York and Paris fashions. Also an elegant assortment of velvet and cloth cloaks, which we pledge ourselves cannot be surpassed in beauty or style in this city. Please call and examine. nov20-4t

EXCELLENT.—"Compose yourself, my angel," said Madam. "It was nobody's fault; the cook could not have possibly made good bread with that inferior saleratus. I promise you that after this day we will use DeLand's Saleratus in our house." For Mrs. J. tells me that she always uses it, and never has any such luck as this with it—but that, on the contrary, she makes with it the most enchanting pastry, cakes, biscuit, bread, pie-crust, &c., and that it always works like a charm. Sold at wholesale by the wholesale dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

☞ Get your dinners to-day at Bryan's Hall, where the ladies of the Orphan Asylum will serve meals to all, from 12 to 4 o'clock, for 25 cents each. Bill of fare—Oysters, turkey, chicken, ham, vegetables, pie, pudding, ice cream, coffee, &c., &c. Call on the ladies, get a capital meal and leave a quarter for the Orphans.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake street.
Large Sale of
SUPERIOR NEW FURNITURE.
Bureaus, Bedsteads, &c., just received from the East,
AT AUCTION.
And to be sold without reserve on THURSDAY, Nov. 22d at 9 1-2 o'clock at our salesrooms No. 82 Lake st. we will sell the largest and best assortment of Superior Furniture offered at auction this season, consisting of a variety of styles of Parlor Suits, Tete a Tetes, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Parlor Chairs, Cottage and French Bedsteads, Cottage Chamber Suits, nine pieces, Splendid Marble Top Bedroom Suits, Lounges, Mattresses, Elegant Rosewood and Mahogany Marble Top Tables, Dining Room Furniture, Extension Dining Tables, Sideboards, with almost every kind in the shape of furniture. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake Street.
Groceries, Teas, Feather Dusters and Brushes, AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, November 23d, at 11 1-2 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, an invoice of 300 dozen Feather Dusters, Scrub Brushes, Varnish, Stove, Shoe and Horse Brushes.
GROCERIES.
An invoice of Teas, Spices, Coffee, Chicory, and other goods. Sale without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON AUCTIONEERS, No. 82 LAKE ST.
Large and Peremptory Catalogue Sale BY AUCTION, OF
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Table Cutlery, Cloths, Cassimers, &c., &c.
On FRIDAY, November 23rd, commencing at 9 1-2 A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms No. 82 Lake street, by catalogue, several invoices of the above fresh and seasonable goods, just received from the East. Comprising, in part of Wool Undershirts and Drawers, White and Colored Linen Bosom Shirts, Ladies' Gray and White Woolen Hose, Merino do, Worsted, Damask, Lambs' Wool Shirts, Silk Hdkfs and Neck Ties, Mitts, Emb'd Collars, Dressing and Fine Combs, Cabas with Chains, Porte Monnaies, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Silk Shoe Laces. A quantity of Assorted Nankins, Cloths and Cassimers, Stationary Oil Carpets.
Also, an invoice of Mens' Boots and Shoes, Ladies Congress Gaiters, Shoes, and Boots and Boys Shoes and Women's Lace Boots.
This sale is worthy the attention of the Trade. For particulars see catalogue. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET
Directly Opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M
AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes &c.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
Sofas, Mahogany Chairs, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Crockery Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday, Nov. 21st, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auc'rs.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 3 till 5 o'clock.
ADMISSION.—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00.
☞ Theatre comfortably warmed.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22d, last night of the great Tragic Actress,
MRS. EMMA WALLER,
In her powerful impersonation of
MEG MERRILLES,
In the celebrated drama, from Sir Walter Scott's novel, entitled GUY MANNERING, which will be presented with an Excellent Cast, Appropriate and Characteristic Scenery, and all the Original Music.
To conclude with the New Farce of
SAYINGS AND DOINGS.
☞ Due notice will be given of the appearance of the American Tragedian, Mr. WALLER.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURES,
Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL
Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen:
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq. Rev. T. L. CUYLER, GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq. JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Prof. A. J. UPSON, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Prof. E. L. YOUMANS, Prof. C. OSCANYAN, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Rev. A. L. STONE.
Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the Store of J. P. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.
Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. P. Kellogg, Lecture Committee. HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.
Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its
Acoustics and General Appointments.
It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.
The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being at Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.
Ample ingress and egress, 20 feet of doorway to Clark street and Alley.
The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased from Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris: also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.
There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking range, ovens, boilers, &c., &c.
Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

KINGSBURY HALL.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, Nov. 22d, 23d and 24th.
MR. SAM COWELL,
The Distinguished Musical Comedian,
Respectfully announces THREE of his popular Concerts at the above named Hall, commencing as above. Mr. COWELL will be assisted by his daughter, Miss SIDNEY COWELL, Also by Miss EFFIE GERMON, And the popular English Tenor, Mr. GEORGE CROISER, And by Mr. A. SEDGWICK, and his son, Master CHAS. SEDGWICK, on the Treble and Bass English Concertinas. Conductor, Mr. ALFRED SEDGWICK.
For particulars of Concert, see Programme.
Admission—Front reserved seats, 50 cents; non-reserved seats, 25 cents.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark Sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday Night, for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Manufacturer of
French Burr
MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES, and
C. W. Brown's Patent Portable
FLOURING & GRIST MILLS,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mill and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bolting of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Balls, Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES
— AND —
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,290
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	745	30 " "	1,6[illegible]
12 " "	800	35 " "	2,000
16 " "	1,100	40 " "	2,[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
Judson's Patent Governor Valve.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274.

THE ILLINOIS BANKS.
The Notes of Seven Banks Thrown Out.
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
WILL RECEIVE AT PAR the Notes of the Seven Banks thrown out by the Bankers, for
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
AT REGULAR PRICES.
☞ Do not sacrifice your money at the Bankers but bring it to 111 Lake street, and get its full value.
LIST OF BANK NOTES WHICH ARE THROWN OUT.—American Exchange Bank, Bank of Aurora, Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Raleigh, Corn Exchange Bank, National Bank, State Bank of Illinois.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

MRS. C. VARIAN JAMES,
THE NEW
American Prima Donna,
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR
IN THIS CITY.

10,000 BBLS WESTERN NEW YORK APPLES just arriving [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.—STERLING EXCHANGE wanted. Apply to JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO., 29 Lake street.

WANTED.—Wanted a Protestant girl to cook and do general housework in a small family. Reference required. Inquire at 394 Ohio street.

WANTED.—A Furnished House. The subscriber wishes to rent a moderate sized House with furniture. References given if necessary. Address INQUIRER, P. O. Box 27.

WANTED.—A Young Man wants a situation in a wholesale house. Not particular as to what he does for a few months. Address for ten days, F. D., Colston House, Chicago.

WANTED.—To trade a Horse for a Family Carriage or a Piano. He is a splendid saddle horse and kind in harness. Address, Post Office Box 761.

WANTED.—To exchange for City Property, 1,000 or 1,200 Acres of Superior Farming Lands, part under a high state of cultivation, and on a line of Railroad. Inquire of YOUNG & BELL, 32 South Water street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two first class Wagon Blacksmiths, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given. None but temperate men need apply. Inquire at 252 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED.—Employment by a young man as Bookkeeper, Clerk or anything in the way of business. He speaks the German and English languages, is a good, quick penman and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references given. Address L. H., Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—Board in a private family, or where there is but few boarders—by a gentleman, wife and baby and nurse, who will furnish their own rooms if required. Location must be east of State and north of Jackson streets. Address P. O. Box 1486.

WANTED.—To exchange from Six to Eleven Hundred Acres of Land in Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, for a stock of Dry Goods or an assortment of Boots and Shoes. A good bargain can be had. The advertiser will pay difference in Cash. Apply to J. W. DOAN & CO., 38 Dearborn street.

WANTED.—A small Improved Farm not far from Chicago and near a depot. Must be on high ground and lying near or containing some wood land. Cash will be paid if offered low. Address LEANDER at the office of this paper till the 26th, stating size, situation and price, and also where the party can be seen.

WANTED.—The advertiser would invest a small amount (from $2,000 to $3,000) in a good business either as partner or principal. Or would loan the above on good security and take a situation under a salary. Address A. K. W., office of Chicago Tribune, giving real name, the kind of business and place of interview. Answers received for one week.

WANTED—Employment—A person of the highest testimonials as to his capacity and integrity, is now in Chicago, and wants some employment. He professes to have some knowledge of the mercantile business, and to be competent to act as clerk or assistant in a hotel, in charge of the laundry or otherwise; as bar-keeper in a respectable saloon, or assistant and clerk in a wholesale liquor and retail grocery store, &c. Any party wanting his services in any position can become fully satisfied from his testimonials and references. He would be found valuable as a watchman of any respectable concern; he would even act as stable man &c. to a private gentleman. Address "J. C." at this office.

LOOK HERE! A Widow Lady of experience desires a situation as Housekeeper, in the city or a country town. Address C. D., Box 2273.

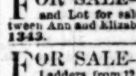
To Rent.

TO RENT.—A large and commodious house very pleasantly situated on a block of seven acres, laid out as a garden and grounds, near the Lake at Cleaverville, or will be sold very low and on good terms. Apply at 219 South Water street, (Up stairs.)

TO RENT.—A small furnished House in the West Division. The advertiser desires to board with the tenant. Apply by letter to P. O. Box 3790.

TO RENT.—A Brick House, No. 199 Erie street, North side, in good repair. For particulars enquire on the premises or at MUNGER & ARMOUR'S OFFICE.

TO RENT—A fine Law Office, well furnished, about midway between the Court House and the new Post Office, on South Clark street. Apply to No. 4 Larmon's Block.


NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 119 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A First-Class House and Lot for sale on West Randolph street, between Ann and Elizabeth streets. Address P. O. Box 1343.

FOR SALE.—A few more of those Ladders, from 12 to 20 feet long, manufactured from New York State Spruce Timber. Closing out at 10c. per foot. T. M. HIBBARD, 112 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A few vacant lots on the South Side will be sold at half their value, if applied for soon. TOMPKINS & Co, Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—At 96 Dearborn street, a complete set of Confectioner's tools, Slabs, &c. One good Cider Press. A second-hand Cook Stove, Furniture and Pipe, two Counters, and 50 brls Apples. W. VAN O'LINDA & CO.

FOR SALE.—Sleighs and Cutters at all prices, from $20 to $130. Double or Single seat, for one or two horses, trimmed or without trimmings, may be seen at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository on Market street, near Washington. Or address H. B. HILL, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot near Union Park; House and Lot on Michigan avenue, very desirable property; 50 feet Ground near Union Park; also, 12 Lots on Johnston street, between Indiana and Fourth, low for cash; 460 Lots on 10 years time, south of the city limits. TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

STORE AND GOODS FOR SALE CHEAP—worth about $7,000, in a flourishing Village, 140 miles from Chicago, with a first-class trade. $3,000 will be taken in Chicago Real Estate, $4,000 cash, and balance in one year. Good reasons for selling. Inquire of GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 72 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can be obtained at 266 West Washington street at the corner of Morgan. A few day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING—A Suite of Front Rooms to rent, with Board, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. References required.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—A suite of desirable rooms for a gentleman and his wife, and one single room may be had at 100 Wabash Avenue.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, could be accommodated with board and a pleasant room, commanding a fine view of the Lake, in a private family residing on Wabash avenue. Apply at 102 Lake street, or at 634 Wabash Avenue.

Found.

FOUND—A sum of money. Apply to C. R. STARKWEATHER, 16 Custom House Building, No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., November 14th, 1860.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Saturday, November 24th next, for the delivery in Chicago on the opening of navigation next Spring, of the following cast iron pipes for mains, viz:

750 Pipes of 24 inches internal diameter.
100 " 16 " " "

Together with such branches, curves and reducers as shall be necessary to lay the same complete and connect with mains now laid.

Proposals are invited for pipes both 9 feet and 12 feet long. The average weights of the 24 and 16 inch pipes will be 2,100 and 1,150 lbs each, respectively, for the 9 ft. pipe, and the 12 ft. pipes will have a proportionate weight.

The pipes will be proved in Chicago under the direction of the Superintendent of the Water Works, and be subjected to a pressure of 250 lbs. to the square inch.

The prices stated will be per ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered at each dock in Chicago as the Board of Water Commissioners shall provide.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Chicago and endorsed, Proposals for cast iron mains for the Chicago Water Works.

On the day declared above the proposals will be opened by the Water Commissioners, who reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, or to reject all proposals. They also reserve the right to make the amount of pipe to be furnished, greater or less than the amount stated above. By order of the Board.
A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Nov. 16th, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December 5th, 1860, for the delivery on the stations of this Company in Chicago, or at any of the Stations on the line of its road of the following materials, to-wit:

60,000 RAILROAD TIES, which must answer the following specification:—They must be of good quality, white or burr oak; eight feet long, six inches thick between two opposite parallel faces; each tie to average eight inches in width, of flattened surface, and to be at no point less than six inches in width. One tie in five shall be a joint tie, and shall average ten inches in width. No sawed or split ties will be received. Said ties are to be delivered at the rate of 15,000 per month, reckoning from the opening of navigation on Lake Michigan.

Proposals may be for all, or for any number more than one thousand. They must state the price per tie, and if for less than the whole number, the time of delivery.

Also, for the following BILL OF TIMBER:

50 pieces Oak,	14x16	20 feet long.	
50 " "	14x16	16 " "	
200 " "	12x14	12 " "	
80 " "	12x14	10 " "	
200 " "	6x 9	16 " "	
300 " "	6x 9	14 " "	
300 " "	6x 9	12 " "	
300 " "	6x 9	10 " "	
1500 " "	3x 8	10 " "	
50 " "	8x14	18 " "	
50 " "	8x14	16 " "	

In all about 170 m ft B. M.

The timber to be delivered at the Company's depot grounds in Chicago, or elsewhere, during the months of May and June next.

The timber is to be of good quality of White Oak, free from large knots and shakes.

The whole to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Engineer of this Company.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery, less ten per cent, which will be retained until the fulfillment of contract.

Proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory surety that the contractor will faithfully fulfil the contract awarded.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals at discretion. Address proposals to
WILLARD S. POPE, Engineer.

NEW GOODS.
GENTS' PORTMONNAIES,
LADIES' PURSES,
CARD CASES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
SHOPPING BAGS,
FINE POCKET KNIVES,
LADIES' FINE SCISSORS,
DRESSING CASES,
TOILET MIRRORS.
A large and fine assortment of choice goods just received. J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY AT PAR.
OSBORNE, BROTHERS & CO., 16 South Water street, will receive all Illinois Bank Notes at Par, for their Choice Extra Family Flour.

500 Bbls. CRUSHED, POWDERED and Granulated SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEES SALE.—Whereas Robert F. Shinn, did, on the sixteenth day of November, 1858, execute and deliver to me, the undersigned, Merritt T. Cole, as trustee, a deed of trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Robert F. Shinn, and particularly described in said deed of trust, which said deed of trust was duly filed for record in the Recorder's office of Cook County, and State of Illinois, November 17th, 1858, and duly recorded in book 231 of deeds, at page 231.

Now therefore, default having been made in the payment of the said promissory note, mentioned in said deed of trust, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof, public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed, and by virtue of the power and authority granted to me in and by said trust deed, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, I shall, on Monday, the third day of December, A. D. 1860, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, Cook County, and State of Illinois, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises described in said trust deed, to wit: Lot number fourteen (14) in block number sixteen (16) in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, said lot being fifty feet on Fulton street, by one hundred feet on Peoria street; and all right and equity of redemption of the said Robert F. Shinn, his heirs and assigns therein.

M. T. COLE, Trustee.
Chicago, Nov. 20th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas by a certain mortgage deed bearing date the 29th day of March, A. D. 1858, duly executed acknowledged and delivered, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, in Book No. 86 of Mortgages at page 455, the Dearborn Seminary of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, conveyed to Liberty Bigelow and Samuel C. Lawrence, then of said City of Chicago, (now of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts) the following described lots and lands, situate in said City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, to wit: The north half of lot No. six (6), in block No. thirteen (13), and the south half of lot No. five (5), in the same block all in "Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago," to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date with said mortgage deed, executed by said Dearborn Seminary to said Bigelow and Lawrence, for the sum of five thousand dollars, payable one year after the date thereof, with interest semi-annually at ten per cent., in the condition of which said mortgage deed it was provided and agreed, that if default should be made in the payment of any part of said promissory note when the same should become due and payable, then the said mortgage might be immediately foreclosed to pay the same, or the said Bigelow and Lawrence, parties of the second part, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, after notice of such sale, might sell said premises at public auction at the Court House door in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash at the time mentioned in such notice, and out of the proceeds pay the costs or expenses of said advertisement and sale, and the principal and interest due on said promissory note.

And whereas the said Liberty Bigelow and Samuel C. Lawrence by their certain deed bearing date the 10th day of November, A. D. 1860, duly executed, acknowledged and delivered, did bargain, sell, convey, transfer and assign unto the undersigned the said mortgage deed and all their interest and right under the same, or otherwise howsoever in and to the premises therein described, and the note and indentures thereby secured, and all the power and authority to enforce the payment of said note conferred upon them in and by said mortgage deed or otherwise, and also endorsed and delivered to the undersigned the note of said Dearborn Seminary secured by the said mortgage deed aforesaid.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal of said promissory note and the same together with interest thereon, due the 29th day of March, A. D. 1860, is now due and unpaid.

Now THEREFORE, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of the said mortgage and note aforesaid, in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage deed contained, will, on Monday, the 3d day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, offer and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the premises above mentioned and in said mortgage deed described, for the purpose of paying the said note and interest thereon, together with the expenses of said sale.

FRANKLIN PARMELEE, Assignee of Mortgagees.
SCATES, MCALLISTER & JEWETT, Att'ys.
Chicago, November 16, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. George Graham vs. William Volsmer.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendant, William Volsmer, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots number seventy-one (71) and seventy-two (72), in block eight (8), in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant under said decree, and costs, together with the Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale.

Dated, November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

MASTERS' SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S. Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. William C. Young vs. Samuel L. Baker, Henry S. Munroe, James W. Cochran, George De Loynes, Gideon Parker, Edward McConnell, Hiram A. Tucker, [illegible], Joseph A. Sprague, Marvel W. Cooper, Webster S. Steele, Caryl Young and the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of November, 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago in said County of Cook, the following described real estate, situate in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and state of Illinois, to wit:

That portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street, four hundred and fifty-six (456) feet from the east line of said Kingsbury Tract; thence northerly parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition; thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.

Also that portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street, two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet from the east line of said Kingsbury Tract; thence northerly parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet, more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition; thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet, more or less, to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.

Also that portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street, at its intersection with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, thence northerly along the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition; thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less, to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.

Also an undivided three-fourths part of all the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Commencing in the centre of Ontario street, at a point two hundred and fifty (250) feet east of the centre of Dayton street and running thence east along the centre of said Ontario street two hundred and fifty (250) feet; thence north to the north line of the Kingsbury Tract one hundred and fifty-nine (159) feet more or less; thence west along the north line of said Kingsbury Tract two hundred and fifty (250) feet; thence south one hundred and fifty-nine (159) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated November 20, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Frederick Brauns, use of &c., vs. Henry Nibbe.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a Special Execution issued in the above entitled cause, of this date, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on the third day of December, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, all the right, title, claim and demand of the said defendant in and to the premises described as follows, to-wit:—Lot number seventy-six (76), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half except the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section five (5), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, October 29th, 1860.

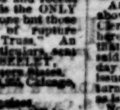
PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to, AS TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE, AND HENCE SOOTHE THE WEAKEST STOMACH, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by those who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor suffering humanity is constantly liable. Such for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called FEMALE WEAKNESS AND IRREGULARITIES. Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pains in the back, side and between the shoulders, Predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, and literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. If they would find an agreeable, pleasant and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, THIS CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT. MOTHERS, TRY IT! And to you we appeal to detect the illness not only of your daughters before it is too late, but also of your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, PROPRIETOR,
444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar a bottle.

Wholesale and Retail Agents Chicago: John D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale, Bros.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a Truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD or obstruct circulation; never soils or corodes, and always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of ruptures can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 194 Lake street. Post Office box [illegible], Chicago.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale.—Splendid Rosewood Billiard Tables, with Marble or Slate Beds, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, A. D. 1860. Francis W. Blatchford vs Joseph Whittall. Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Joseph Whittall, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 3d day of November, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Francis W. Blatchford and against the estate of the said Joseph Whittall for the sum of three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-three cents, ($312.53), directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Joseph Whittall shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
H. T. STEELE, Plt'f's Att'y.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. George Graham vs. John Frederick Tietsch.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendant John Frederick Tietsch, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots number thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), in block one (1), in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant under said decree and costs, together with the Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale.

Dated, [illegible] 1860. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, ($14,000) payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank in Boston, Massachusetts, and providing that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, should also be payable at said City Bank in Boston, semi-annually, to wit: on the second day of January and July in each and every year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, State of Illinois, in Book [illegible] of mortgages, at page 510, and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the semi-annual interest due the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the instalment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid:

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, according to the terms of said mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum secured thereby, to be now due, by reason of said default in payment of interest, and that I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to wit:

"That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4), in block seventeen (17), in the fractional section fifteen (15), addition to the city of Chicago, being eighty feet (80) front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plan recorded in Cook county Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon."

JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee, Mortgagee.
J. M. PARKER, Attorney.
Dated, November 7, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. George Graham vs. August Gerritz and John Scheiner.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendants August Gerritz and John Scheiner, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and state of Illinois, to wit: Lots thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), in block eight (8), in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant, under said decree, and costs, together with the Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale.

Dated, November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Seabrook P. Oldershaw and Rosa D. Oldershaw, his wife, of the City of Chicago, Cook County and State of Illinois, did, on the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, execute and deliver to James O. Heyworth, of Chicago, in said County and State, a certain indenture of mortgage to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, of even date therewith, given by one Thomas E. Blackney, of Chicago aforesaid, for the sum of five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents, payable the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1860, and payable to the said James O. Heyworth or order on the second day of March, A. D. 1860, which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, and State of Illinois, on the twenty third day of September, A. D. 1859, and duly recorded in Book forty-nine (49) of Mortgages, and Page forty-five (45); and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said money mentioned in said promissory note, and the said note, together with interest since the maturity of said note is still due and unpaid:

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall, on Monday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, sell by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises described in said mortgage, towit:—Lot twelve (12) in Block nineteen (19) of Johnston's subdivision of the west half of the east quarter of Section six (6), Township thirty-nine (39), north Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, together with all the buildings thereon, and all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Seabrook P. Oldershaw and Rosa D. Oldershaw, his wife, their heirs and assigns, of, in and to the said premises.

JAMES O. HEYWORTH, Mortgagee.
HERVEY, ANTHONY & GALT, Att'ys for Mortgagee.
Chicago, October 19th, 1860.

The above sale is postponed until Monday, Nov. 19th, 1860, at the same hour and place. JAMES O. HEYWORTH, Mortgagee.

The above sale is further postponed until Monday Nov. 26th 1860, at the same hour and place. JAMES O. HEYWORTH, Mortgagee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, 1860. Charles Macallister vs. William B. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick his wife, and Jacob Herrick, guardian of said William B. Herrick.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of William B. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick, and Jacob Herrick, guardian, &c., defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said William B. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick, his wife, and Jacob Herrick, guardian, &c., that the said complainants filed its bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ninth day of November, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1861), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'r.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County. In Chancery. James Ryan vs. Mary Welsh, et al.

Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, in pursuance of a decretal order of said court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, the property of William S. Davis in the town of Northfield, in said county, on the 27th day of November, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, county of Cook aforesaid [illegible]. The south half of the east half, and the north west quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirteen (13), township forty-two (42) north, range twelve (12), east of the third (3) principal meridian, in said town of Northfield. Terms—one-half cash, and the balance in one year with six per cent interest, secured by mortgage on the property sold. [illegible]

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1860. L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C., his wife, did on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Jacob W. Ludlam, now deceased, their certain mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in book 32 of Mortgages, page 487, and did therein convey to the said Jacob W. Ludlam the premises hereinafter named, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes therein particularly mentioned. And, whereas, it was provided in said mortgage that in case of default in the payment of said notes, either of principal or interest, was made, the whole of said principal and interest should become due and payable. And the said Jacob W. Ludlam, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, after twenty days notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, might sell as hereinafter noticed, the said premises, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C., his wife, therein. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of two of said notes, and of interest on three others. Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, James D. Ludlam and Mary Ludlam, administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, will on Friday, the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A.M., of that day, at public auction at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the following premises, to wit: Commencing in the centre line of the Chicago and Green Bay road and the line of Henry Hepworth's land, (meaning the line of Henry Hepworth's land as described in said mortgage,) and running west 18.79 1-2 chains; thence south 7.35 chains; thence east 18.79 1-2 chains to the centre of the said road; thence [illegible] to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres, and being part of the northwest quarter of section 30, township 41, range 14, in Cook County, Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C. his wife therein, to make the amount due on said notes, and the costs and expenses of such sale.

JAMES D. LUDLAM,
MARY LUDLAM,
Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, the aforesaid mortgagee.
Chicago, October [illegible], 1860.

The above sale is postponed till Friday, December 7th, 1860, at same hour and place.

Chicago, Nov. 16, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM, Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas George Hansels, of Albion, in the State of Michigan, did on the 2nd day of May, 1860, execute and deliver to Joseph Sibley, of the county of Jo Daviess, in the State of Illinois, a certain Indenture of Mortgage to secure the payment of three several promissory notes, of even date with said Mortgage, for [illegible] hundred dollars each, payable to said Joseph Sibley or order, one sixty days after date, one six months after date, and one in twelve months after date, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; which said Mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Jo Daviess County, [illegible] of Mortgages, on pages 390 and 391, which said Mortgage [illegible] Joseph Sibley, assigned to the subscriber [illegible]

Now, therefore, [illegible]

[illegible] HORACE J. PERRIN, Assignee.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. [illegible], 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, 1860. [illegible] Elizabeth E. Burson, [illegible] John [illegible] Burson, Henrietta [illegible] Burson, Thomas E. Burson and Edward Burson. [illegible]

Affidavit of the non-residence of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 186[illegible]

XVIth Senatorial District.

The following is the official canvass for Senator in the Sixteenth District of this State:

Counties	*Oglesby*	*Coler*	*Counties*	*Oglesby*	*Coler*
Champaign	1770	1284	McLean	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christian	973	1413	Moultrie	[illegible]	[illegible]
DeWitt	1272	1047	Piatt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon	1550	1556	Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	11,561	11,3[illegible]			
Oglesby's (Republican) majority	244				

☞ The Boston *Courier*, which was one of the most unscrupulous and bitter opponents of Mr. Lincoln's election, since that event has taken to reading his speeches and his record. After giving a summary of Mr. Lincoln's opinions, the *Courier* says:

"Such, in brief, is Mr. Lincoln's creed on the subject of Slavery and Anti-Slavery. This differs very little from the old Whig doctrine; and Mr. Lincoln's views are much the same as those which Mr. Clay always maintained with characteristic frankness and courage, and for which he lost his election to the Presidency, in 1844, through the votes of the Liberty party."

Again, on another day, the *Courier* says:

"If he will redeem the pledges made for him by his moderate adherents—if his Administration is to be constitutional, national and patriotic—all we have to say is, that it will deserve, and will have, the support of the Union party of America. The election of such a man is not cause or justification of secession; and we tell the Governor of Georgia and Mr. Gist of South Carolina that they are going too far."

Letter from a Son of Massachusetts.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have just now read an article in the *Times and Herald* of yesterday (the 20th) on Massachusetts and her statesmen.

It would be a *funny* production from the pen of a fool, who was ignorant of the history of our country, and knew not, and cared not, what he wrote; but coming from the source it does, it deserves not only ridicule but contempt.

The *Times and Herald* has, during the last political campaign, devoted its columns almost exclusively to the abuse of free society and the exaltation of the inhabitants of the slave States. True, it gave to Mr. Douglas a nominal, eleventh-hour and damning support—evidently, however, less intent upon electing him than upon the misrepresentation and abuse of the inhabitants of the free States of the North.

Since the election, it has been occupied in inciting Southern secession, by filling its columns with such falsehoods touching Northern aggression and free society as would be best calculated to produce it.

Its crowning act, however, is its attack upon New England—upon Massachusetts!—Poor Hancock, Warren, Webster and Co.! How providential that the little fellows were dead before the *T. & H.* struck this awful blow at the old Bay State! Fortunately for them, they are where its valiant arm can't reach them! It will probably shake some of the rocks in that foolish little "stone heap" on Bunker's Hill. But never mind; it can't be helped. They have no business to be so far away from Harper's Ferry and Virginia.

Speaking seriously, I consider a paper which will abuse the *freedom*, *free speech* and protection of the Northern States, by belieing and insulting their citizens, a diluted skim-milk specimen of despotism, come it from Virginia or whatever other State it may.

A SON OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Starvation.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have just received and inserted in the Elgin *Gazette*, a letter from Rev. Chas. Reynolds, of Lawrence, Kansas, in which he says "that the famine is actually upon them. Families are subsisting on beans, and making clothing from the bark of trees. In one month many will die of starvation, unless relief come!" Can it be possible that we will sit still and see the destruction of our own kindred? Shall we not say to secession excitements and Southern excitements: "In the name of God, Amen! we can have no more of you while our countrymen are starving." We, of Elgin, have forwarded a car containing 60 bbls of flour, and 20 bushels of beans. Will not other towns report what they have done, so that we may know what the prospect of a supply may be. We, as a people, have fed every starving nation on the globe, for the last forty years, and now when our own children are living on nuts and roots—are starving and freezing—we move slow, very slow, in rendering them aid. Will some one tell us how much relief has been afforded, or is about to be afforded.

Yours, for the starving. A. J. JOSLYN.
Elgin, Nov. 22, 1860.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1860.

THE SOUTHERN SENATORS.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, states that he has information to the effect that all the Southern Senators, except those from South Carolina, will be in their seats at the approaching session. Mr. Toombs has neither resigned conditionally nor prospectively, and could not be persuaded to do so, notwithstanding all his Mexican pronunciamentos. He was quite as fierce in 1851, after abandoning General Taylor's administration, but subsided very conveniently.

AN OUTBREAK EXPECTED.

Private intelligence from Mississippi and other States to-day excites much apprehension at the White House, where an outbreak in South Carolina is now feared, notwithstanding all the precautions which have been taken, and the admitted desire of the more prudent leaders to postpone any demonstration until the close of Mr. Buchanan's term. The excitement has been so worked up there, that any foolhardy experiment might be ventured upon in a moment of passion. If the extremists get possession of the Convention, as now seems probable, it will be difficult to prevent some overt act which may demand the interposition of the Government, and particularly as they now know that the President means to denounce secession. The more reckless managers are willing to provoke a collision with the Government, hoping to have it followed by retaliation, in order, if possible, to force such Southern States into co-operation with South Carolina as now hesitate or refuse to join their action.

THE DESKS OF THE HOUSE.

The desks have been replaced in the House of Representatives according to the order of last session, but with doubtful advantage to the progress of public business. In other respects, the Hall has not been materially changed.

THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER.

The old Senate Chamber has been altered and refitted for the use of the Supreme Court, and will be ready for its reception at the opening of the term on the 3d of December. This transfer from the basement of the Capitol was long needed.

BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON.

Business is unusually stagnant here, and a general monetary stringency is felt seriously by the community. The banks refuse to discount, and are sailing close to the wind. Of the $5,000,000 recently subscribed by Messrs. Riggs & Co. for the Government loan, $2,000,000 were taken for the account of other parties; and half of the remaining one, held by themselves, was promptly sold. So they are out of the woods.

MR. COBB'S BUDGET.

Mr. Cobb has withheld execution on nearly all the appropriations of last session which he could control, in order to make his budget appear more satisfactory, thus defeating the will of Congress, and throwing the burden on the incoming Administration.

The Pony Express.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Times:

From a telegraphic dispatch in some of this morning's papers, the patrons of our express are led to believe that the company had determined to withdraw the pony. Our mail contract being extended, we shall continue the semi-weekly pony from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco, only increasing schedule time after the first day of December next, and so running until the first day of May, unless Congress shall at an earlier date order up the mail service (now running semi-monthly between Julesburg, or the crossing of the South Platte to Placerville) to semi-weekly, when present or shorter schedule will be resumed.

Very respectfully,
WM. H. RUSSELL, President.

The Starving People of Kansas.

OFFICE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, 61 HUDSON STREET, CORNER OF JAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1860.

In order to aid the general movement now on foot to relieve the distress amongst the population of portions of Kansas, the American and United States express companies will forward, free of charge, contributions in money or clothing, intended for the use of the sufferers, and addressed to the committee at Leavenworth. You will be furthering a deserving charity by giving publicity to this notice through the columns of the *Herald*.

Yours, &c., HENRY WELLS,
President American Express Company.
D. N. BARNEY,
President United States Express Company.